

Mayor Forced to Order Transfer Of Cops Who Killed John Derrick

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WEATHER

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Milder

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TRUMAN SET TO TAX PEOPLE 'TILL IT HURTS'

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MacArthur Gags Reporters; Threatens Court Martials

MacArthur's 8th Army issued a series of regulations threatening court martial and deportation for any correspondent who violates censorship by writing reports which might create "despondency" on the home front or unfavorable reaction in "neutral countries" to the Truman-Wall Street intervention and the MacArthur conduct of the war.

Reported the United Press yesterday: "Independent reporting from Korea apparently was drying up under the pressure of tightening censorship."

The Chicago Daily News charged in a story from

Tokyo yesterday that: "MacArthur's censors have been given the authority to delete from Korea war dispatches virtually anything that displeases them."

Keyes Beech, Daily News correspondent, asserted in the dispatch:

"What correspondents had hoped would be censorship for military security—that is, control over news of troop movement, destinations, lines of defense—has broadened into something that amounts to political and psychological censorship."

98 to 0; They Say Europe 'Disaster' Seen by Get Out of Korea Taft; Asks Wider Asia War

—See Page 2

4,000 at Shoe Rally Push Pay Demands

—See Page 3

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), today reiterated his stand that the Truman policies of sending troops to Europe would bring a disastrous war there, but he called for a disastrous war against China.

In a talk to the National Press Club, Taft also declared that Truman's policies would wreck the nation's economy. He himself had no better alternative than to call for "sacrifices" for the next 10 years, including heavier sales and income taxes, and drafts of youths, beginning at 18½ years, for two years' military service.

Taft repeated his demand that Chiang's forces (which he said amounted to 500,000 men) be thrown against People's China, to "create a diversion" there. He also

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Impellitteri Forced To Order Transfer Of Derrick's Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The people of Harlem won one of their demands in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick when Mayor Impellitteri ordered the killers transferred from the community, it was learned yesterday. The Mayor's move came late Monday afternoon,

and was a direct order to Police Commissioner Murphy to transfer Patrolmen Basil Minakotis and Louis Palumbo, who shot Derrick Dec. 7.

The Mayor's action was in response to the demands last Friday of thousands of citizens and a broad section of Negro and white leaders that the cops be transferred and that Impellitteri see a citizens' delegation. The citizens and leaders had gathered at a mass rally in the Refuge Temple of Bishop R. C. Lawson.

In a wire to Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the C. I. John Derrick Citizens Committee, Impellitteri said the cops were being removed from Harlem, "to ease

any possible mounting tension growing out of the incident in question."

OTHER DEMANDS

The Impellitteri move, however, met only one of the major demands of the angry community. The others were for a conference with the Mayor to discuss ending cop violence against Negroes, a course in race relations in the Police Academy, in the 28th and 32nd Precincts, a Negro Deputy Police Commissioner and the appointment of Negro inspectors and other high police officials, financial indemnity for the dead man's family (Continued on Page 9)

Sen. Moritt Flays Gov. Dewey for Dictator Move

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Brooklyn Democratic State Senator Fred G. Moritt last night delivered a slashing attack in the State Senate here on Gov. Dewey's dictatorial powers bill.

Gov. Dewey, shaken by widespread opposition from all sections of the state and dissension within Republican ranks over his "Civilian Defense Act," had hoped to stymie early floor debate by rushing a special message to the legislature proposing a "30-day study" before its enactment.

Sen. Moritt, however, exposed the maneuver as a stall to block immediate coalition against the sweeping draft and conscription powers in the bill, charging it with the "most un-American usurpation of power ever given to any responsible official in the nation's history." Arising immediately after the message had been read, Moritt said the measure was designed to "take over the constitution and throw it in the garbage heap."

The Senate was taken by complete surprise as Moritt opened

debate on the bill. Neither Republicans nor Democrats had anticipated such early floor debate and Moritt's blistering attack had a startling effect. Many hesitant and vacillating legislators, who privately agreed with Moritt, expressed gratitude that "someone had the courage to lay it on the line early" and a few promised to join him in any future floor debate.

HITS PROPOSAL

The hard-hitting Brooklyn Democrat, who represents the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, and who last year distinguished himself as the lone senator who fought the Feinberg school witchhunt bill in debate, called Dewey's measure a "crackpot proposal." He said that more shocking than the powers in

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2 Hitler Generals In U.S. War Talks

BONN, Germany, Jan. 9.—Two of Adolf Hitler's former generals met today with American, British and French generals in talks designed to get German troops into Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's anti-Soviet army.

A communique issued after the five-hour meeting said only that the generals and four-power civilian officials talked about "the part which Germany might assume for the maintenance of peace in the common defense of western Germany." There were no details.

It was the first time since the outbreak of World War II that professional German soldiers officially have been received as equals by the western allies.

The two former Nazi generals are Lt. Gens. Hans Speidel and Adolph Heusinger.

Officials meeting with the German generals today were Maj. Gen. George P. Hays and Benjamin J. Battenwieser, the two top assistants to U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy; Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wansbrough-Jones, C. O. N. O'Neill and Deputy High Commissioner John J. Ward of Britain, and Maj. Gen. Jean Ganeval and Deputy High Commissioner Armand Berard of France.

Speidel and Heusinger were accompanied by security adviser Theodor Blank, Col. Johann Adolph Count von Kiemannsegg and Ernst Osterman of the Bonn foreign affairs office.

KOREANS 25 MILES PAST WONJU

Korean vanguards have driven 25 miles southeast of Wonju, front dispatches said yesterday. The Korean units were placed at within 10 miles north and northeast of Chechon

Southwest of Wonju, MacArthur forces were driven back more than two miles, it was reported.

MacArthur's command reported the destruction of several villages south of Seoul. While State Department propagandists have been mouthing alleged sympathy for the Korean people, MacArthur's aides said yesterday that flaming gasoline jelly was dropped on a village just north of Seoul, while B-29's bombed the Seoul area itself.

The central-front battle in Korea was raging less than 100 miles from the northwest corner of the old Pusan beachhead.

To the southwest, reports said, MacArthur forces were retreating so fast that they lost contact with pursuing Korean units.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Korean People's Army communique reported tonight that the Koreans had captured Kangnung, on the east coast of Korea 17 miles south of the 38th Parallel.

98 to 0: Quit Korea

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—Frank Porter, commentator for radio station WXGI here, polled his listeners yesterday on:

"Should we pull our men out of Korea?"

Porter received 98 telephone calls within a few minutes after he put the question on the air.

The result was 98-0 in favor of quitting Korea.

Marine Calls War Move a Blunder

Marine Sgt. Jack T. Colman, home from Korea on a 30-day convalescence leave, told the Seattle Sunday Times in a front page story that most American fighting men believe that fighting north of the 38th Parallel was a "blunder."

"The Communists had that territory before," he said, "and we didn't believe it was our duty to fight beyond the line. We did, of course, because we were under orders."

Colman was frostbitten on the feet and hands and was wounded three times

Urges Common Sense to Communism

A mother writing to the letter column in the Herald Journal in Syracuse, called upon American women to make their voices heard in a loud cry to outlaw the atom bomb.

"We cannot and we must not be silent in this matter," she declared. "I know that I speak for all mothers when I say we want a better world for our kids. We want better homes, and better schools; we want them to feel secure, we want a world of friendship—a world at peace. This we can have. We must make our voices heard in one loud cry, Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men."

In the Rutland, Maine, Daily Herald a letter to the editor signed "Common Sense" declared, "Our danger is not that we might learn a little about Communism, our danger is that we are not learning enough about it and that what we are learning is from biased rather than objective sources."

Herbert C. Spencer, in The Bulletin of Norwich, Conn., writes "Keep our own house clean before we sweep others. Do business, trade and try to keep peace with foreign countries. Let us get out of debt before we give, not loan, billions away while some citizens do not have enough."

In the Brooklyn Eagle, Louis M. Goren states, "Peaceful negotiation is in order. The way in which the Korean war has turned forces us to see the facts of the case in their true light. Either we come to some agreement with the New China's Communist masters or suffer the unhelpful prospective of exhaustive war—a terrifying picture to contemplate in this atomic age."

The Serbian American Democratic Women have wired President Truman demanding that he outlaw the atom bomb. Their resolution also urged the withdrawal of American boys from Korea and admittance of New China into the United Nations. It urged a meeting of top leaders of the World's main powers.

Detroit Paper Asks Moves for Peace

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—The Detroit Free Press warned editorially that "times are too perilous to overlook any possible opportunity to ease East-West tension." It declared: "The confidence a vast number of people in this country have in President Truman and Secretary Acheson is not so profound as to make them willing to leave the issue of war and peace entirely to the discretion of those two gentlemen."

"This is particularly true of Secretary Acheson and his approach to Russia . . . Acheson has become brash and uncompromising . . . Once before when Stalin seemed willing to talk things

(Continued on Page 8)

The Imperialist Military Policy of Hoover and Taft

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

OF DEEP POLITICAL-MILITARY significance was the decisive stress laid upon the use of air-power in the recent speeches by President Hoover and Senator Taft. It was in marked contrast to the program of the Truman Administration, calling for mass American armies in Europe and Asia and elsewhere. The military imperialists Hoover and Taft would place the main reliance of Wall Street for world conquest upon an overwhelmingly strong air force. That is, they would build the Western Hemisphere into an immense air-power "Gibraltar," with huge secondary air bases in such big and farflung islands as Great Britain, Japan, the Philippines, Formosa, etc., plus a network of outlying bases in many other countries — with the United States, of course, in command of the whole elaborate business.

Navies and armies would also be built, but their role would be quite secondary to that of the all-pervasive, all-decisive air force. With this enormous layout of air-power, Hoover and Taft figure that American forces would be able to devastate any country and thus should dominate the world. For many years the notorious aviation warmonger, de Seversky, has been advocating concentration upon the mass butchery of millions from the air, and now Hoover and Taft have brought this slaughter theory into the realm of practical policy.

Hoover, Taft, and their like all play down any decisive role of land armies for the United States. Indeed, they practically concede that the

Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies are unchallengeable on the ground. Characteristically, Taft declared in his recent speech, "What I object to is undertaking to fight (the Communists) primarily on the vast land areas of the Continent of Europe or the Continent of Asia where we are at the greatest possible disadvantage."

Although they are very careful to obscure the point, the position of the de Severskyites Hoover and Taft, in putting all their eggs into one basket of air-power, is really based upon the fact that the capitalist states are finding it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to build large and effective armies in either Europe or Asia with which to fight the Communists. And this for three general reasons:

FIRST, the peoples in these great areas are war-weary and ardently desire peace. They are allergic to mass militarization and war perspectives. Especially, they have no hankering to die to promote Wall Street's plans of world conquest. These plans, they smell distinctly as imperialist, despite every effort to perfume them with sweet slogans about defending world democracy and peace. The masses of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Italy (and also the United States) are deeply penetrated with peace sentiment.

Second, the toiling masses of Europe and Asia are also profoundly affected with a revolutionary spirit. Who can guarantee, therefore, that capitalistic armies, if built up among them, can be made to fight when and how Wall Street wants? Might they not, in a decisive test, even line up against the United States? Or easily turn their American arms over to opposing revolutionary armies, as they did in Asia? Take France and Italy, for example, an American imperialist has

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U.S. Steel Employee Pittsburgh Jury Head

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—A clerk for the United States Steel Corp. will serve as foreman of the jury in the trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, on frame-up sedition charges. Six other jurors had been chosen when court adjourned late today shortly before the session ended. Loren Lewis, prosecutor rejected, by a peremptory challenge, the first Negro to be questioned. The rejected juror was Miss Mary Jeffers, now employed as a janitor for the Atlas Insulating Co. She had formerly been a housemaid. She said she was unbiased in the present case.

Lewis earlier rejected a Jewish woman born in Poland—the "only Jewish juror to be called."

The jury foreman, James M. O'Malley was employed in the offices of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.—a subsidiary of U. S. Steel—until shortly before the trial. He had been temporarily laid off, but is expected to get his job back soon after the trial.

Judge Henry K. O'Brien would not permit defense attorney John T. McTernan to ask O'Malley and other jurors about their membership or lack of membership in trade unions. Nor would he permit any questions about their political connections or their attitude towards the Communists and the movement for peace.

Prosecutor Loren Lewis, however, had before him the reports on the jurors' political affiliations, compiled by county detectives.

McTernan interrupted Lewis' questioning of a prospective juror to protest against Lewis' partisan use of the detectives' reports.

"I ask that this special jury list on the table in front of the prosecutor be made part of the trial record," McTernan demanded.

Judge O'Brien said he would take the matter under advisement.

O'Brien earlier rejected a motion to have the three defendants tried separately. McTernan had pointed out the indictment doesn't charge that the defendants conspired together.

4,000 at Shoe Rally Push Pay Demands

By Mel Fiske

Four thousand shoe workers jammed into Manhattan Center yesterday morning to re-emphasize their demands for a 15 cents an hour cost-of-living increase. It was the first mass meeting of shoe workers since 5,000 of them walked out of 75 shops a week ago.

Buckling down to what officials and rank and file members of Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, said may turn out to be a lengthy stoppage, the 4,000 ordered negotiators to get the 15-cent increase and to raise the basic minimum wage to \$1, despite heightened threats from shoe manufacturers.

In a resolution adopted unanimously, the 4,000 workers, employed in shops producing expensive shoes for women, authorized council officers and negotiators to press factory-by-factory talks to break the manufacturers' adamant front.

I. MILLER PARLEY

Such talks are now in progress with I. Miller, largest manufacturer in the industry. Isadore Rosenberg, manager of the Joint Council reported. Rosenberg said the 1,000 I. Miller workers stood

Truman Set to Tax the People 'Till It Hurts'; Sales Tax Hinted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Truman says he will tax the nation "until it hurts" to pay for war preparations, it was revealed today, as proposals were revived in Congressional circles to soak the poor.

A new \$10 billions tax bill is reported in the making.

A letter was sent to Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), chief Senate of social welfare program replying to one sent by Byrd Dec. 22. Truman told the Virginia Senator he was grateful for his promise of support for all cuts in "non-defense spending. The President added that present conditions are such . . . that it is necessary to tax until it hurts."

The House Ways and Means Committee will begin working on a new tax bill in about three weeks, according to its chairman, Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D-NC). Rep. Doughton met with Treasury Secretary John Snyder and Senate Finance Committee head Walter F. George (D-Ga) today. The delay, Rep. Doughton said,

was due to the need of the government to renegotiate war contracts in the light of higher prices. It seems there is a law which permits the government to reopen contracts so as to give out more money to the companies.

With a 1951-52 budget of \$75,000,000,000 in prospect, the Government will have to find at least another \$25,000,000,000 in new monies next year. President Truman has been emphasizing a pay-as-you-go tax program. This has aroused discussion of a federal sales tax, as well as big jumps in personal income taxes to raise at least another \$10,000,000,000.

Since the Korean War began, new corporate and personal income taxes have been jacked up some \$8,000,000,000.

Officials See Meat Prices Still Higher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Agriculture Department predicted today that meat prices will go still higher in the next few months.

The Agriculture Department's Bureau of Economics reported that retail meat prices rose 8 percent during 1950, with most of the increase coming after the Korean war.

Since the start of the Korean War, round steak has gone up 4.1 percent, bacon 6.4 percent, hamburger 8.9 percent and lard 29.01 percent.

Advise Americans To Quit Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 9.—American families were advised by the U. S. State Department today to evacuate this British Crown colony off the south coast of China because of the "deterioration of the situation in the Far East."

See Albany Moves to Bar Action for Rent Controls

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—An air of secrecy shrouded developments over the rent increase expected Monday when State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick hands down his recommendations. It was learned that bipartisan leaders have been told to duck the sched-

uled tenants' lobby here the following day and to urge legislators not to "give any commitments or serious consideration to tenants who want the impossible." What legislative leaders call the "impossible" is any demand for rent control or rejection of the expected 15 percent rent boost formula.

Democratic legislators who have submitted rent control bills and anti-discrimination housing measures, are convinced that Democratic minority leaders Assemblyman Irwin Steingut and Sen. Elmer Quinn are pledged to kill all such legislation.

It is believed here it will require a tremendous outpouring of tenants and consumers here next Tuesday to break through the bipartisan higher rent conspiracy.

McGoldrick's plan, effective March 1, according to reports, is based on a 15 percent "voluntary" increase with a long-lease arrangement. Accompanying this is another rent-boost gimmick, the so-called "fair return" formula for landlords in cases where tenants refuse to sign "voluntary" leases.

This "fair return" increase is estimated at 5 percent of the assessed valuation of the property, which some experts say may well amount to a 20 or 25 percent rent increase.

The State Rent Administrator, operating under the law adopted last year, is required to submit by Jan. 15 a plan for the "orderly decontrol" of rents and unless modified by legislation action the plan goes into automatic effect on March 1.

The Assembly received a resolution today from Brooklyn Democrat Bernard Austin urging a 7-man joint legislative committee to investigate the double coin-box rates put into effect last weekend by the New York Telephone Co. Austin delivered a lengthy attack on the phone trust charging the new 10 cent rate was a \$10,100,000 "grab" part of the "gravy of the Public Service Commission's approval of \$48,500,000 in total increases since 1949."

Austin said the 100 percent public telephone tax was a blow at the "poor, the jobless, the consumer" and "comes at a time when

NLRB PREPARES ACTION AGAINST TYPOS IN COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The National Labor Relations Board is about to move in federal court for an order against the International Typographical Union for alleged violation of the closed shop ban, a spokesman of the board disclosed today.

NLRB attorneys, according to the Board's spokesman, are in the final stages of an investigation to determine whether the ITU has complied fully with its order to desist from hiring practices which it claims are in effect maintaining a closed shop.

The action, begun against the ITU shortly after the Taft-Hartley Law went into effect, was initiated

by former Chief Counsel and notorious labor-hater Robert Denham. One of the first acts of George J. Bott, Denham's successor whom labor leaders greeted as a friend, was to charge before the NLRB that the ITU is not complying with the order.

The compliance investigation report will lay the ground for a request in the Circuit court in Chicago or Cincinnati for an order to the ITU's locals to comply, and an enforcement of the NLRB's decisions.

Union attorneys maintain that the ITU is complying with the law and charge that the NLRB is too eager to crack down on the union.

there is a crying need for stabilization of prices."

The assemblyman also charged it was a limitation in free speech because "whether it be by government or economic disability" any action which curtails or limits the "free channels of communication"

is an abridgement of the "right to speak."

He blasted the phone company as a giant profiteer which "earned" \$42,451,010 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1950. This was a gain of \$17,149,609 in net profits over the preceding year.

BIGGEST BRITISH PAPER HITS MacA 'FAIRY TALES'

For the fourth successive day one of Britain's leading newspapers—the Daily Mirror—has attacked the "distortion" and "hysteria" contained in news dispatches on Korea by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The Mirror which has the biggest circulation of all British dailies, has maintained that estimates of enemy killed and buildings destroyed by the U.S. Air Force have been "valueless" because they are "almost always false."

This position has been taken up in other widely read newspapers, as reported in London dispatches to the New York Times.

The Daily Mirror's campaign started last Thursday with a story entitled, "Silly Headquarters Hand-

outs on Korean War." Next day, the story was headed, "Fairy Tales from Korea: The World Is Not Getting the Truth."

BOMBING ESTIMATES

David Walker, Mirror correspondent who recently returned from the Korean front, criticized the communiques on the ground that bombing planes could not determine the exact number they killed. Recent dispatches released from MacArthur's officers have listed "341 enemy killed," or "91 enemy killed" or "50 enemy killed in a tunnel."

"A modern 10-year-old boy in short trousers," he said, "knows that, whether it be low-flying jets or high-flying B-29's, no air force (Continued on Page 9)

Memo to the reader

By Alan Max, Managing Editor

More about Brooklyn. Brighton Beach, with 150 Worker subs as of last Friday, is evidently leading the country. But Brighton press builders say they don't feel good about this at all. They wish they were doing better and that the drive was doing better everywhere.

One sub-getter in Brighton tells of her neighbor to whom she told a sub last year. With the outbreak of the war in Korea, the neighbor stopped talking to her. The sub-getter decided there was no use in even asking for a renewal. Recently the neighbor paid her a visit and said: "My boy is 18 years old—he talks about the war just like your paper does," and she renewed her subscription.

Other spots in Brooklyn—as of the end of last week, Kings Highway had 56 subs, the 12th A.D. 42 subs and Borough Park 22.

A scroll of press builders is being gotten up in Brooklyn, to be signed by those who pledge 10 or more subs. The scroll will be presented to William Z. Foster on the occasion of his birthday. Those who obtain 25 or more subs will be given an autographed copy of Foster's monumental new book, "An Outline Political History of the Americas."

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2 Brooklyn Families Seek Homes

Two Brooklyn families were conducting a desperate struggle yesterday to find housing, and a sit-in was staged at the City Housing Authority on behalf of one of the families.

Musson Lauton, father of eight, was evicted on Monday from his home at 429 Sutter Ave., after he was fired from his superintendent's job. The landlord, the Kirchik Brothers, evicted the family in reprisal for its complaints over rat bites suffered by one of the youngsters. The child had to be taken to a hospital. After the landlord was forced to make repairs, the family was tossed out.

Lauton took his family to the Municipal Lodging House for a second night yesterday. The Brownsville Tenants Council, which sought housing relief for Lautons at the New York City Housing Authority, will renew its efforts today.

SIT-IN

A sit-in was staged yesterday at the City Housing Authority, 63 Park Row, by the tenants of the Williamsburgh housing project in behalf of Mrs. Angelie Petus and her three children and mother. Mrs. Petus was evicted from the project last week while in labor pains. The mother and infant have been in Greenpoint Hospital, and the grandmother and two children have been staying in the basement

shelter of the Red Hook housing project.

Mrs. Petus was thrown off relief because she used part of her relief funds for pre-natal expenses. When she fell behind in her rent, she was evicted from the project.

Yesterday the Welfare Department told a tenant group that the family could not be restored to relief until permanent housing was obtained. It offered the family a single furnished room home. Since it was especially inappropriate with a newborn infant the offer was rejected. Under the leadership of the Williamsburgh Community Association, a tenant group in the project, the family is staging a sit-in to obtain adequate housing.

Report Argentina Jails 14 from USSR

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Soviet News Agency Tass reported from Montevideo, Uruguay, today that Argentina is holding 14 Soviet citizens in prison.

The 14 Russians were members of the Slav Union Cultural and Educational Organization in Argentina.

Prudential Agents 'Sick,' Ask Pay Hike

Agents of the Prudential Insurance Co. in several major cities remained at home "sick" yesterday to back their demands for a cost-of-living wage increase.

A company spokesman said 1,385 agents in the New York-Newark area, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and Providence, R. I., had not reported for work.

The agents, members of the National Federation of Insurance Agents Council (AFI), seek a \$20 a week cost-of-living bonus.

To Honor Claudia Jones, Ferdinand Smith

A reception honoring Claudia Jones and Ferdinand Smith will be held this Friday at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., 8:30 p.m.

The Harlem Citizens Committee Against Deportation has urged New Yorkers to join in honoring these two outstanding Negro leaders and to protest the attack against the West Indian people.

Kinderland, Lakeland Conferences Called

Representatives of sponsoring agencies and organizations were invited yesterday to participate in three borough conferences to discuss the past season and future plans for Camps Kinderland and Lakeland. Lodges of the JPFO, Emma Lazarus Chapters and Jewish Children's Schools were particularly urged to elect or appoint delegates to be present at their appropriate borough conference arranged as follows: Manhattan, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1 p.m., at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 15, 8 p.m., at 129 Montague St., second floor; Bronx, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 8:30 p.m., at 1723 Boston Rd.

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Giuseppe di Vittorio, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), delivers the opening address at the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU, which was held in Bucharest, Romania, Dec. 1 to 7.

French Fire on Saigon Rally

SAIGON, Indo-China, Jan. 9.—French police today fired on a demonstration outside the Olympic Theatre here and arrested more than 150 demonstrators. The rally was held to mark the first anniversary of a student who was killed a year ago by police bullets.

French officials announced today that new troops had arrived from France and Morocco to fight against the Viet-Namese. The troops arrived in Tonkin province aboard the French troopship "Pasteur." They included a Moroccan battalion, a Foreign Legion battalion and a regiment equipped with Sherman tanks and artillery.

Thousands in Paris Protest Eisenhower Presence; 200 Jailed

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Police arrested 200 demonstrators outside Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's temporary Paris headquarters today when workers marched on the Hotel Astoria to protest his presence in Europe.

The arrests were made as thousands of factory workers filtered through police lines by bus and subway to the Arc de Triomphe-Champs Elysees section.

Guarding Eisenhower's headquarters or on reserve in nearby stations were 3,000 plainclothes-

men. About 500 uniformed police were in the area.

Workers locked arms, shouting, "Eisenhower, go home" and "We want peace," as they marched down the Champs Elysees.

There was a large percentage of women among the demonstrators. Many stoppages were reported in Paris factories.

CRC Appeals for Help In Martinsville Case

William L. Patterson yesterday issued an urgent appeal for volunteer technical and research workers to contribute their services in connection with the delegation to Virginia to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. Volunteers should appear at Suite A, 23 West 26th Street, or telephone Murray Hill 4-6640.

Job Agency Ordered To Stop Race Queries

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has ordered the Kirk Lucas Agency, 140 Fulton St., New York, not to inquire as to race, color or national origin. This was the first cease and desist order issued by the commission in the five and one-half years of its existence.

John W. Woorm, a former military intelligence officer during World War II, had charged an interviewer for the employment agency had asked him whether he spoke Yiddish at home. Woorm was applying for an overseas job.

The New Life in China

The People Win Back Their Coal Mines

By Liu Shin-hua

ADEQUATE SUPPLIES of coal are a basic requisite for the industrialization of New Democratic China. The people's government set the target of raising total coal production in 1950 by some 40 percent over that of 1949. Productive efficiency in the industry was scheduled to be raised by 20 to 30 percent in 1950. It is now possible to say that, as a result of the reforms brought about in the mines, considerable successes have been achieved in the realization of these plans. Reports for the first six months of 1950 show that the coal industry, though still in process of reformation, has fulfilled 44.7 percent of its production program.

In the Northeast mines, the six-month plan has been surpassed and 46 percent of the year's program has been fulfilled. North and East China respectively reached 45.71 percent and 42 percent of their targets. In the Northeast, productive efficiency was 28.9 percent higher

than last year, in North China it was 31.8 percent and in East China 11 percent. The basis has thus been laid for yet swifter development in the next six months.

These developments are of the utmost importance to China's whole new democratic policy of building an industrialized, independent and prosperous country.

It is not too optimistic to say that China will be self-sufficient in coal production even when her industry is highly developed. For

she is rich in coal. The most conservative estimate put reserves in 1939 at 241 billion metric tons. Known coal deposits put her fourth among the nations of the world.

LIBERATION brought the bulk of China's coal mines into the hands of the people. Only a few are still owned by British interests. Immediately, the work of rehabilitation and reformation started. Within one year's time, thanks to the devoted efforts of the miners, 249 collieries, or 80 percent of the total state-owned coal mines, have been restored.

Throughout the past years of warlord, KMT and Japanese rule, the miners have been held in terror by the feudal system of gang labor. Gang masters controlled the labor supply for the mines and had the right to fire and to hire the men. Managements paid the miners' wages direct to them and they pocketed at least 40 percent of each man's pay before passing the remainder on to the workers. They drove the miners to work 16 hours a day under dangerous conditions. The full energy of labor enthusiasm among the

(Continued on Page 10)

U.S. Steel Employee Pittsburgh Jury Head

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—A clerk for the United States Steel Corp. will serve as foreman of the jury in the trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, on frame-up sedition charges. Six other jurors had been chosen when court adjourned late today shortly before the session ended. Loren Lewis, prosecutor rejected, by a peremptory challenge, the first Negro to be questioned. The rejected juror was Miss Mary Jeffers, now employed as a janitor for the Atlas Insulating Co. She had formerly been a housemaid. She said she was unbiased in the present case.

Lewis earlier rejected a Jewish woman born in Poland—the only Jewish juror to be called.

The jury foreman, James M. O'Malley was employed in the offices of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.—a subsidiary of U. S. Steel—until shortly before the trial. He had been temporarily laid off, but is expected to get his job back soon after the trial.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien would not permit defense attorney John T. McTernan to ask O'Malley and other jurors about their membership or lack of membership in trade unions. Nor would he permit any questions about their political connections or their attitude towards the Communists and the movement for peace.

Prosecutor Loren Lewis, however, had before him the reports on the jurors' political affiliations, compiled by county detectives.

McTernan interrupted Lewis' questioning of a prospective juror to protest against Lewis' partisan use of the detectives' reports.

"I ask that this special jury list on the table in front of the prosecutor be made part of the trial record," McTernan demanded.

Judge O'Brien said he would take the matter under advisement.

O'Brien earlier rejected a motion to have the three defendants tried separately. McTernan had pointed out the indictment doesn't charge that the defendants conspired together.

4,000 at Shoe Rally Push Pay Demands

By Mel Fiske

Four thousand shoe workers jammed into Manhattan Center yesterday morning to re-emphasize their demands for a 15 cents an hour cost-of-living increase. It was the first mass meeting of shoe workers since 5,000 of them walked out of 75 shops a week ago.

Buckling down to what officials and rank and file members of Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, said may turn out to be a lengthy stoppage, the 4,000 ordered negotiators to get the 15-cent increase and to raise the basic minimum wage to \$1, despite heightened threats from shoe manufacturers.

In a resolution adopted unanimously, the 4,000 workers, employed in shops producing expensive shoes for women, authorized council officers and negotiators to press factory-by-factory talks to break the manufacturers' adamant front.

I. MILLER PARLEY

Such talks are now in progress with I. Miller, largest manufacturer in the industry. Isadore Rosenberg, manager of the Joint Council reported. Rosenberg said the 1,000 I. Miller workers stood

Truman Set to Tax the People 'Till It Hurts'; Sales Tax Hinted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Truman says he will tax the nation "until it hurts" to pay for war preparations, it was revealed today, as proposals were revived in Congressional circles to soak the poor.

A new \$10 billions tax bill is reported in the making.

A letter was sent to Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), chief Senate of social welfare program replying to one sent by Byrd Dec. 22. Truman told the Virginia Senator he was grateful for his promise of support for all cuts in "non-defense spending. The President added that "present conditions are such . . . that it is necessary to tax until it hurts."

The House Ways and Means Committee will begin working on a new tax bill in about three weeks, according to its chairman, Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D-NC). Rep. Doughton met with Treasury Secretary John Snyder and Senate Finance Committee head Walter F. George (D-Ga) today. The delay, Rep. Doughton said,

was due to the need of the government to renegotiate war contracts in the light of higher prices. It seems there is a law which permits the government to reopen contracts so as to give out more money to the companies.

With a 1951-52 budget of \$75,000,000,000 in prospect, the Government will have to find at least another \$25,000,000,000 in new monies next year. President Truman has been emphasizing a pay-as-you-go tax program. This has aroused discussion of a federal sales tax, as well as big jumps in personal income taxes to raise at least another \$10,000,000,000.

Since the Korean War began, new corporate and personal income taxes have been jacked up some \$8,000,000,000.

NLRB PREPARES ACTION AGAINST TYPOS IN COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The National Labor Relations Board is about to move in federal court for an order against the International Typographical Union for alleged violation of the closed shop ban, a spokesman of the board disclosed today.

NLRB attorneys, according to the Board's spokesman, are in the final stages of an investigation to determine whether the ITU has complied fully with its order to desist from hiring practices which it claims are in effect maintaining a closed shop.

The action, begun against the ITU shortly after the Taft-Hartley Law went into effect, was initiated

by former Chief Counsel and notorious labor-hater Robert Denham. One of the first acts of George J. Bott, Denham's successor whom labor leaders greeted as a friend, was to charge before the NLRB that the ITU is not complying with the order.

The compliance investigation report will lay the ground for a request in the Circuit court in Chicago or Cincinnati for an order to the ITU's locals to comply, and an enforcement of the NLRB's decisions.

Union attorneys maintain that the ITU is complying with the law and charge that the NLRB is too eager to crack down on the union.

Officials See Meat Prices Still Higher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Agriculture Department predicted today that meat prices will go still higher in the next few months.

The Agriculture Department's Bureau of Economics reported that retail meat prices rose 8 percent during 1950, with most of the increase coming after the Korean war.

Since the start of the Korean War, round steak has gone up 4.1 percent, bacon 6.4 percent, hamburger 8.9 percent and lard 29.01 percent.

Advise Americans To Quit Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 9.—American families were advised by the U. S. State Department today to evacuate this British Crown colony off the south coast of China because of the "deterioration of the situation in the Far East."

See Albany Moves to Bar Action for Rent Controls

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—An air of secrecy shrouded developments over the rent increase expected Monday when State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick hands down his recommendations. It was learned that bipartisan leaders have been told to duck the sched-

uled tenants' lobby here the following day and to urge legislators not to "give any commitments or serious consideration to tenants who want the impossible." What legislative leaders call the "impossible" is any demand for rent control or rejection of the expected 15 percent rent boost formula.

Democratic legislators who have submitted rent control bills and anti-discrimination housing measures, are convinced that Democratic minority leaders Assemblyman Irwin Steingut and Sen. Elmer Quinn are pledged to kill all such legislation.

It is believed here it will require a tremendous outpouring of tenants and consumers here next Tuesday to break through the bipartisan higher rent conspiracy.

McGoldrick's plan, effective March 1, according to reports, is based on a 15 percent "voluntary" increase with a long-lease arrangement. Accompanying this is another rent-boost gimmick, the so-called "fair return" formula for landlords in cases where tenants refuse to sign "voluntary" leases.

This "fair return" increase is estimated at 5 percent of the assessed valuation of the property, which some experts say may well amount to a 20 or 25 percent rent increase.

The State Rent Administrator, operating under the law adopted last year, is required to submit by Jan. 15 a plan for the "orderly decontrol" of rents and unless modified by legislation action the plan goes into automatic effect on March 1.

The Assembly received a resolution today from Brooklyn Democrat Bernard Austin urging a 7-man joint legislative committee to investigate the double coin-box rates put into effect last weekend by the New York Telephone Co. Austin delivered a lengthy attack on the phone trust charging the new 10 cent rate was a \$10,100,000 "grab", part of the "graveyard of the Public Service Commission's approval of \$48,500,000 in total increases since 1949."

Austin said the 100 percent public telephone tax was a blow at the "poor, the jobless, the consumer" and "comes at a time when

there is a crying need for stabilization of prices."

The assemblyman also charged it was a limitation in free speech because "whether it be by government or economic disability" any action which curtails or limits the "free channels of communication"

is an abridgement of the "right to speak."

He blasted the phone company as a giant profiteer which "earned" \$42,451,010 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1950. This was a gain of \$17,149,609 in net profits over the preceding year.

BIGGEST BRITISH PAPER HITS MacA 'FAIRY TALES'

For the fourth successive day one of Britain's leading newspapers—the Daily Mirror—has attacked the "distortion" and "hysteria" contained in news dispatches on Korea by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The Mirror which has the biggest circulation of all British dailies, has maintained that estimates of enemy killed and buildings destroyed by the U.S. Air Force have been "valueless" because they are "almost always false."

This position has been taken up in other widely read newspapers, as reported in London dispatches to the New York Times.

The Daily Mirror's campaign started last Thursday with a story entitled, "Silly Headquarters Hand-

outs on Korean War." Next day, the story was headed, "Fairy Tales from Korea: The World Is Not Getting the Truth."

BOMBING ESTIMATES

David Walker, Mirror correspondent who recently returned from the Korean front, criticized the communiques on the ground that bombing planes could not determine the exact number they killed. Recent dispatches released from MacArthur's officers have listed "341 enemy killed," or "91 enemy killed" or "50 enemy killed in a tunnel."

"A modern 10-year-old boy in short trousers," he said, "knows that, whether it be low-flying jets or high-flying B-29's, no air force

(Continued on Page 9)

Memo to the reader

By Alan Max, Managing Editor

More about Brooklyn. Brighton Beach, with 150 Worker subs as of last Friday, is evidently leading the country. But Brighton press builders say they don't feel good about this at all. They wish they were doing better and that the drive was doing better everywhere.

One sub-getter in Brighton tells of her neighbor to whom she told a sub last year. With the outbreak of the war in Korea, the neighbor stopped talking to her. The sub-getter decided there was no use in even asking for a renewal. Recently the neighbor paid her a visit and said: "My boy is 18 years old—he talks about the war just like your paper does," and she renewed her subscription.

Other spots in Brooklyn—as of the end of last week, Kings Highway had 56 subs, the 12th A.D. 42 subs and Borough Park 22.

A scroll of press builders is being gotten up in Brooklyn, to be signed by those who pledge 10 or more subs. The scroll will be presented to William Z. Foster on the occasion of his birthday. Those who obtain 25 or more subs will be given an autographed copy of Foster's monumental new book, "An Outline Political History of the Americas."

(Continued on Page 9)

The New Life in China

The People Win Back Their Coal Mines

By Liu Shin-hua

ADEQUATE SUPPLIES of coal are a basic requisite for the industrialization of New Democratic China. The people's government set the target of raising total coal production in 1950 by some 40 percent over that of 1949. Productive efficiency in the industry was scheduled to be

raised by 20 to 30 percent in 1950. It is now possible to say that, as a result of the reforms brought about in the mines, considerable successes have been achieved in the realization of these plans. Reports for the first six months of 1950 show that the coal industry, though still in process of reformation, has fulfilled 44.7 percent of its production program.

In the Northeast mines, the six-month plan has been surpassed and 46 percent of the Year's program has been fulfilled. North and East China respectively reached 45.71 percent and 42 percent of their targets. In the Northeast, productive efficiency was 28.9 percent higher

than last year, in North China it was 31.8 percent and in East China 11 percent. The basis has thus been laid for yet swifter development in the next six months.

These developments are of the utmost importance to China's whole new democratic policy of building an industrialized, independent and prosperous country.

It is not too optimistic to say that China will be self-sufficient in coal production even when her industry is highly developed. For

she is rich in coal. The most conservative estimate put reserves in 1939 at 241 billion metric tons. Known coal deposits put her fourth among the nations of the world.

LIBERATION brought the bulk of China's coal mines into the hands of the people. Only a few are still owned by British interests. Immediately, the work of rehabilitation and reformation started. Within one year's time, thanks to the devoted efforts of the miners, 249 collieries, or 80 percent of the total state-owned coal mines, have been restored.

Throughout the past years of warlord, KMT and Japanese rule, the miners have been held in terror by the feudal system of gang labor. Gang masters controlled the labor supply for the mines and had the right to fire and to hire the men. Managements paid the miners' wages direct to them and they pocketed at least 40 percent of each man's pay before passing the remainder on to the workers. They drove the miners to work 16 hours a day under dangerous conditions. The full energy of labor enthusiasm among the

(Continued on Page 10)

Visit Gov. Duff On Extradition Case Jan. 30

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The delegation to Gov. Duff to request the freedom of Fletcher Mills will take place Jan. 30, the Civil Rights Congress announced today, but was postponed at the request of participating groups who desired additional time to select delegates.

At the same time, John L. Holton, executive director of the state CRC, condemned Gov. Duff's refusal to meet with the delegation, and termed his attempt to refer the delegation to the Department of Justice as "buckpassing."

Gov. Duff has signed an order for the extradition of Fletcher Mills to Alabama.

Holton charged that the Mills case exemplifies the "jimmcrow policies practiced against the Negro people which is enforced by police terror in this state," and declared that the incoming Gov. Fine "has it in his power to take the first steps to change this policy by withdrawing the extradition order . . ."

Negro GI's Wife Blames Army In Death of Baby

BERKELEY, Jan. 9.—The wife of a Negro soldier now in Korea blamed the callous attitude of Army medical authorities at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, last week for the death of her 9-month-old baby.

Mrs. Annie Bell Norwood of 1123H Tenth St., disclosed how she was told to "come back tomorrow" even though her child had a temperature of 103½, and how, when she did return to the hospital after taking her sick child across the Bay in the rain, she was kept waiting more than two hours.

The child, Charles, Jr., died late Wednesday night of what doctors diagnosed to be "bad adenoids."

The baby's father, Charles Norwood, has been overseas more than a year. He was among the first Negro troops to be sent to Korea and has been there ever since. When Mrs. Norwood last heard from her husband, he was stationed in Seoul.

Mrs. Norwood said she was "considering taking legal action," against hospital authorities. She said the baby spent a week in the same hospital two weeks ago and should have been released in his condition.

A private doctor whom Mrs. Norwood visited with the baby Tuesday, advised her to have it hospitalized immediately. He gave her a note addressed to Army doctors recommending hospitalization

for the baby, but Army doctors ignored it, she said.

As a result of telephone calls by the private doctor, she was given Army transportation to Letterman hospital, but she was left to get back on her own, which meant bringing the baby back through the rain.

She said neither she nor the baby were properly dressed for the bad weather and she had expected the baby would be left at the hospital.

The baby was admitted to the hospital the next day but died that night.

Polish Ship Returns From Trip to China

WARSAW, Jan. 9 (Telepress).—After a six months trip to the Chinese People's Republic, the Polish ship "Warta," the first ship to establish regular sailings between Poland and the Chinese People's Republic has returned to the port of Gdynia.

The Polish seamen tell with pride of the warm welcome which received in numerous Chinese ports and towns and said, that they consider the trip to China as a sign of the growth of working class international solidarity, undivided by lands or seas.



Giuseppe di Vittorio, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), delivers the opening address at the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU, which was held in Bucharest, Romania, Dec. 1 to 7.

Speedup Takes Its Toll

By William Allan

DETROIT.—The 1950 speedup in the auto plants took a big toll in injuries among the men and women on the production lines.

In the first quarter of 1950, reports the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry, 6.2 percent of the auto workers were injured; in the second quarter, 6.3 percent; the third quarter, 7.3 and the fourth quarter, 6.7 percent.

Significantly this was the year when the UAW top brass policy of five-year contracts was fastened on the workers. These are contracts that bar the union from changing any phase of the contract, and all of them contain the company security clause which makes it easy for the firms to fire

a worker for fighting speedup, from which most injuries arise.

In the month of October and November when the auto barons were in the final drive to reach the 8,000,000 production mark for 1950, injuries mounted.

Some 456 auto workers were injured in October and 449 in November. The most common injuries in the auto trade is hernia. In October, 255 workers suffered hernia injuries in auto plants, in November it was 271. These above quoted figures are from the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The report also states that injuries were on the average, 12.7 percent higher in the July-through-September quarter than in the April-June period. During the period from July to September, an

estimated 6,593 workers were disabled because of work injuries. Of this total, 28 were killed or died as result of work injuries and 359 suffered permanent body impairments.

Because of injuries, mostly from lack of health and safety protection measures and constantly speeded-up assembly lines workers lost 131,860 man days, which represents the period of July to September of 1950.

CRC Appeals for Help In Martinsville Case

William L. Patterson yesterday issued an urgent appeal for volunteer technical and research workers to contribute their services in connection with the delegation to Virginia to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. Volunteers should appear at Suite A, 23 West 26th Street, or telephone Murray Hill 4-6640.

Amboy Blast 'Probe' Whitewashes duPont

SOUTH AMBOY.—This industrial town was bitter this week as a Congressional subcommittee issued a complete whitewash of the Big Business and government brass responsible for the terrible munitions explosion here May 19. Townspeople at first were elated by newspaper headlines reporting: "Committee Fixes Amboy Blast Blame." But the elation turned to disgust as they read on to learn that, as the Associated

Press put it politely, "The report did not specifically name those persons it regarded as having been lax."

Testimony at the Congressional subcommittee hearings, held here all last month, actually revealed the most brazen collusion between multi-millionaire corporations and government officials to ignore orders barring heavy munitions cargoes from the Raritan Bay area. As reported exclusively in the

New Jersey Worker, spokesmen for the duPont-controlled Hurcules Powder Co. calmly admitted early in the hearings that the company had shipped the fatal explosives, which killed 31 persons, one week after the Coast Guard banned munitions shipments of more than 500 lbs.

Within two days after duPont shipped the fatal stuff—long enough for telephone wires to size between duPont Co. HQ in

Wilmington and Pentagon-White House switchboards—the Coast Guard lifted its ban for that one shipment. Next day it blew up.

Coast Guard Adm. Roy Raney later admitted the Pennsylvania Railroad also "complained" about the ban on munitions. The explosives, part of the Administration's global war plans, were bound for Afghanistan and Pakistan with a No. 1 anti-Soviet priority.

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Dewey's Attempt to Stem Tide of Peace

By Simon W. Gerson and Lillian Gates

The full meaning of Gov. Dewey's "legislative declaration of war" (as the American Labor Party so aptly labeled his 1951 message to the Legislature) has now been spelled out in the sweeping "Defense Emergency Act" introduced this week.

This proposed measure is described as stopping short of martial law only in that it provides for "civilian recourse to the courts." It is further described as being the most sweeping piece of legislation in the "modern history of the state."

Thus, with a boldness never displayed by him in the fight for Negro rights, for solving the ever-

growing school crisis or expanding social security, Gov. Dewey has proposed war mobilization measures in New York State going far beyond even Truman's "National Emergency" proclamation!

It seems that while the people of the United States have twice rejected Dewey, he is determined to act like a President—even if he must exercise presidential powers in the State of New York alone, hitherto regarded as but one of the 48 states. (Apparently it was no slip of the tongue when Dewey referred to the need for expanded naval appropriations in his legislative message.)

But whatever one calls Dewey—Governor, Admiral or would-be President—there can be no doubt

about characterizing his message as marking a most significant extension of blatant war-mongering, accompanied by the inevitable demand for "sacrifice."

Dewey's message was saturated not only with the concept of the inevitability of war, but with a most carefully contrived emphasis designed to create the feeling that World War III is already here. In a calm, matter-of-fact tone, as though atomic warfare and mass destruction had already become an accepted part of daily life, the Governor depicted civilian evacuation, discussed treatment of victims, an degraded every aspect of the state's economy and activity toward preparations! Over one-half of his speech was devoted to this.

Not once was the possibility of peace mentioned!

REASON FOR MESSAGE

Since Dewey has been known frequently to key his speeches to the latest public opinion polls, what accounts for his atomical message? It does not reflect the mass demand for peace and, above all, for an end to the disastrous policy in Korea. Quite the contrary, Dewey's message, like Truman's declaration of national emergency, was designed to stem the tide of the peace movement. The concept of inevitability of war is Wall Street's major ideological weapon. For, public opinion or not, Dewey is really "sensitive" and obedient only to the powerful financial interests who dictated his

nomination and financed his election as Governor.

The Dewey message was needed to bolster up the bi-partisan war policy at a time of growing debate and questioning. Thus, Dewey lined up with his "foe" Truman, even to the extent (so the report goes) of sharing the same ghost-writer for his Dec. 14 speech. Absent in the Dewey message this year was last year's attack on Truman's "welfare" program. There was no need for such an attack, since the welfare state, never more than a demagogic slogan, has long been abandoned even in words.

But Dewey did more than echo Truman. Big Business is using Dewey as the spearhead for de-

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School Kids to Get New Dose of War Hysteria

By Louise Mitchell

William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, is spreading the war hysteria in the schools by issuing new type drills against "sneak atom bomb attacks." Until now, the drills have been confined to shelters where the children go on hearing the so-called warning signal.

Now the schools aim to "condition children to prompt response in the event of an enemy attack which may come WITHOUT previous warning."

Since the schools under Jansen's leadership have failed to conduct any peace program, the new drills are seen as only an intensification of the war propaganda and additional pressure on parents and children to accept the inevitability of war. The hypocrisy of the school leaders' interest in the well-being of the children is also demonstrated in their failure to renovate and improve the city's many dilapidated school buildings which would hardly survive a minor earthquake.

DRAW IN PARENTS

Under the new drills, parents will be called upon to help to reduce the "panic and hysteria" resulting from the drills, said the Jansen order to the schools.

Jansen is striving to make the death drills as commonplace as tooth brushing.

"Children must be trained in safety responses to the 'no-signal' emergency," states the circular, "as well as the 'signal' emergency, and their training should include what to do outside school as well as in school."

"No-signal" drills are slated to take place in the schools Feb. 7, 14 and 21. Thereafter one drill is to be held monthly.

Telephone signal box installations are planned for the schools to help build the war spirit. Teachers are instructed to carry on an "educational" program among the children regarding so-called "civil defense" so that the "children should be given an opportunity to acquire the broad understandings which make their responses intelligent and adaptable rather than merely mechanical."

Indoctrination for war is now expected to pick up speed in the schools.

Jansen is expected to send a message to parents asking their cooperation in practice drills at home. This will afford parents an opportunity to tell the teachers and principals that they prefer a school peace program instead.

3 Sons Killed in War, But He Gets 30 Days

By Robert Friedman

It is not known whether Alfred Albert Niepel heard President Truman tell the American people Monday that "We will fight . . . to keep our freedom and to prevent justice from being destroyed."

If Mr. Niepel did not listen, he must be excused. He was busy being sentenced by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard to 30 days in jail, for the crime of stealing \$3.50 in stamps because, his lawyer explained, he had been hungry.

When the 68-year old unemployed cook gets out of jail, he can read Mr. Truman's speech about the need for "sacrifice" in the glorious crusade against communism, and contemplate the gratitude of Mr. Truman's courts for his sacrifice in the last war.

For, as a Legal Aid Bureau lawyer explained to the court for Niepel, his three children died in active duty during World War II. A son who flew with the French Air Force was killed in combat. Two daughters in the French Red Cross also perished.

And then, to pile higher the family lot of grief, Niepel's wife died under the weight of the triple loss.

A hard-working man, Niepel had exchanged jobs only three times in 25 years, the court was told. Then, last October, the father and husband for whom tragedy had struck four times, suffered a breakdown and quit his job.

Late in November, hungry and wandering, he listened to a stranger in Grand Central Station who offered to buy uncanceled postage stamps. For two days, the prosecutor said, Niepel ignored the enticement, then took \$3.50 worth of stamps from packages near a mailbox. He was arrested on Nov. 22 before he could sell the stamps.

In court, with shoulders bowed, Niepel heard his lawyer plead for leniency, heard him note that the elderly defendant had been held in jail since Nov. 22.

Thirty days in jail, said Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard. "This is our cause, peace, freedom and justice," said President Harry S. Truman.

Tenants Council Demands Rent Rollback to June '47, Moratorium on Evictions

A moratorium on evictions as well as a rollback of all rentals to June, 1947 levels, was demanded yesterday by the New York Tenant Councils. The tenant body also called for an amendment to the Austin-Wicks measure which would ban discrimination and seg-

regation in all public and private housing in New York State and would set up a State FEPC for housing.

Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Councils, announced that the tenants' program would be presented to all members of the State Legislature in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16, when 500 tenants who have chartered a special train converge on the State Capitol to meet delegates from upstate cities.

The program to be presented includes:

DISCRIMINATION: Amend the Austin-Wicks Bill to prevent and eliminate practices of discrimination in housing against persons because of race, creed, color or national origin. Creating a state commission against discrimination in housing and ownership of real property, which would ban evictions of Negro families from Lily White communities, including Stuyvesant Town.

RENT INCREASE: Passage of a rent law which would freeze all rents as of June 30, 1947 levels. This would mean a roll back in rentals, protection for all tenants who face continued payment of the retroactive increase and a rent freeze. No increase for replacement of refrigerators, stoves, etc. These items have been worn out in service and should be replaced by landlord. The right to install television antennae by all tenants should be part of services rendered.

Jeff School to Teach In Spanish Language

The opening of a special ten-week Institute for Spanish-speaking youth and adults, meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings, was announced yesterday by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The class will be taught by Armando Roman, a native of Puerto Rico and leader in progressive activities in the city. The course begins on Wednesday, Jan. 24, from 8 to 9:30 p.m. The fee for the 20 sessions is \$12.

Also included in the winter term program of the Jefferson School is a ten session introductory course in Marxism for Spanish-speaking students—La Ciencia Social, taught by Jose Arias on Tuesday evenings, from 8:15 to 9:45 p.m.

Registration for these and other winter term courses are now being received at the Jefferson School, 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

by landlord without an increase in rentals.

COVERAGE: Passage of a bill that would cover all tenants including those living in houses which were built after February, 1947. To cover Rooming Houses, Boarding Houses, Hotels, etc., so that these tenants are given full protection—No Evictions, No Rent Increases—Full Rights to Services, etc.

EVICITIONS: Passage of a bill which would place a moratorium on all evictions. This would mean NO MORE EVICTIONS. No more evictions because of landlords' jimmecrow policy. In the event of nonpayment of rent (rising cost of living makes this a distinct possibility for thousands of families) tenants to be given 90 days to make payment.

HOUSING: Passage of a bill

which would appropriate \$500,000,000 to guarantee the continued building of low cost public housing and slum clearance. A re-evaluation of the standards of maximum earning capacity based on 1951 cost of living and salaries for public housing occupants and applicants. Project tenants are prepared to submit a sliding scale.

DECREASED SERVICE: Passage of a bill (in the interest of public health and safety) which would permit tenants to make repairs and replacements 30 days after violation is placed by Building and Housing Inspector and charge this cost to landlord. This bill to include jail sentences and fines for landlords who deprive tenants of heat, hot water, service, etc. Require landlords to provide steam heat (70 degrees) and hot water twenty-four hours per day.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Truman's 'Devil Theory'

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S message on the State of the Union rests upon a two-fold idea—which James Warburg in one of his recent writings calls the "devil theory" concerning the nature of the world crisis. One part of this idea goes something as follows: all social change throughout the world is nothing else than an expression of "Soviet aggression"; hence the United States must arm itself to the teeth, militarize the entire country and undertake to prevent such social change in the name of defending the country from aggression.



The other part would run like this: even though not a single Soviet soldier ever fires a single shot at an American soldier, this country is in mortal danger, because the mere existence of the Soviet Union creates that danger. The President does not say all this in so many words. But his Message singles out the Soviet Union as the cause of all troubles. Whether the Soviet Union marches, or does not march, the alleged danger to the United States remains the same, supposedly because the Soviet Union will have "a preponderance of economic and military power" if the present social changes—which automatically are said to increase "Soviet power"—go on throughout the world.

PEOPLE WILL have to come to grips with these far-reaching propositions, and see their sham and hollowness; otherwise we are going to be placed on a perpetual treadmill of military preparations without end that can only cost us immense destruction.

For instance, Truman accuses the Soviet Union of being responsible for "internal subversion" of the capitalist world. They—meaning the Russians—"stir up class strife and disorder."

Well, well—was there no class strife and disorder in the world before the Soviet Union came into being, Mr. Truman? Was the American movement for the eight-hour day in the 1880's inspired by Russia? Was the strike of American railwaymen, led by Gene Debs in 1894—suppressed by President Cleveland—inspired by Russians? Is any American miner, or any trade unionist who has taken part in "class strife and disorder"—as the union-busting corporations and their newspapers always say—going to be convinced that similar movements by other peoples all over the globe can simply be attributed to "Russia"?

This whole doctrine, which denies the validity of the class struggle in all capitalist countries, and tries to make all movements for social change, including revolutions, the product of a "devil-theory," just doesn't fit the facts. And yet Truman tries to make it the basis for his mythology, a hoary old Pied Piper tune to lead us all to destruction.

TRUMAN glibly identifies the national security of the United States and of the American people with the continuation of the particular social order (really a disorder) with which only his own class is identified. He demands that the movements for national and social liberation throughout the world shall stop. He is a King Canute, commanding the tide to cease rising, and blaming it all on the water itself.

From this falsehood, the other one follows. If the French people decide upon Communism, this is to be automatically considered not only the product of "Russian subversion" but an increase in "Russian power"; the same would go for Germany and it will sound fantastic to the millions of Americans who have eagerly followed China's 25 year struggle against feudal reaction and imperialism to hear from Truman that this whole process, too, was just a product of "Russia."

On the basis of such a thesis, no matter what the Soviet Union does or does not do—it's guilty. And that is why Truman's brief paragraph about negotiating with the Soviet Union sounds so feeble and unconvincing. For Truman has set himself the task of undoing history, refusing to recognize or to adjust to history: under his program, the American people are asked not only to pay the heavy price of maintaining capitalism here, but of defending and extending it everywhere, with wars to be visited on all peoples unless they all turn the clock backwards.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Arch Farch Should Have Known Better

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am disappointed in Edna Farch's reactions in Tuesday's Daily Worker. She must have been tired. Otherwise she would never have allowed Arch to dribble along as he did.

I thought she would dunk his head in a bowl of clam chowder or borscht when he said, "The Government pays farmers for lots of things. A farmer gets paid for not growing cotton, for instance."

But she didn't.

I can't imagine why she didn't tell him there are "farmers" and "farmers." In the Mississippi delta, for example, the "farmer" who "gets paid for not growing

cotton" is the big plantation operator. The "farmers" who do the work, the Negro sharecroppers and wage workers, don't get paid "for not growing cotton."

Those who till the soil are evicted or fired when production is cut. And the "Government" doesn't even pay them unemployment compensation or any other kind of social security benefits.

I do hope that Edna tells Arch that the gag about "farmers" being paid for not growing cotton or anything else, was a silly gag when it started and has not improved with age. I am sure that the half million farm families that left the farm between 1940 and 1945 would agree.

ERIK BERT

Press Roundup

THE TIMES says: "Mr. Truman has offered the country a Spartan program which calls upon its citizens for far harder work and far greater sacrifice." Times headline: "Upturn in Market Led by War Stocks; Aircraft, Steel and Motor Shares Are Featured After Message by Truman."

THE MIRROR can't decide whether Dewey's demand for "dictatorial powers" is a "reflex to a justified personal emotion" or "part of a general propaganda effort to scare us."

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone suggests: "An administration which has for three years declared its intention to police the whole world against Communism and then shows itself militarily impotent in as tiny a corner as Korea has certainly no right to claim that it is imposing 'practical' policies on America, France or any other country."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann writes: "What happened in the Korean affair was that the President and the Secretary of State, intending to make a limited action in support of a general principle, lost control of the situation and were sucked into a big war that they did not know how to manage and do not know how to conclude. But now, instead of learning from this great and costly

mistake, they appear determined to repeat it."

THE POST calls for approval of the Israeli plan "for a ceasefire in Korea accompanied by direct negotiation, with Communist China," and acknowledges that the "success of failure of such negotiation would almost certainly be contingent on our willingness to admit Mao to the UN." No mention of Taiwan (Formosa), though and the Post, which has been one of the most rabid of the warmongers, takes almost a full page in which anti-Soviet venom almost obscures its reluctant proposal that the Korean war be written off. The Post says not a word of the indescribable anguish of the Korean people, which it admits by inference the Truman-Wall St. gang could have prevented.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN renews its demand that American Communists be "rounded up." Calling for the Nazi method imprisonment where there has been no crime committed, no warrants and no trials, the Hearst paper asks why Truman waits "until" the "destructive acts of sabotage" are committed.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM agrees with Truman that "spending on non-defense activities will have to be cut to the bone." That your bone, of course.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Why the New Reuther Mission to Europe

"WAVERING" in Europe's right-wing unions was given by CIO leaders as the reason for the dispatch of a three-man delegation to Paris to bolster the waverers. In announcing the move, Jacob Potofsky, head of the CIO's international affairs committee, said it was his feeling that some of the money being dished out by America "should be used to strengthen trade-unions and to look after the rights of workers."

Potofsky felt that the confidence of the right-wing unions in America's beautiful Marshall Plan promises is wearing off because the funds only went to strengthen the budgets of the bankrupt European governments "and to make rich industrialists richer." The three-man delegation is headed by Victor Reuther, Walter's brother. The others are Frank Bellanca, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Edgar De Lasalle of the Steelworkers.



The ostensible objective of the delegation will be to press European governments for "labor standards" guaranteeing some benefits to workers, too, if they are to qualify for Marshall Plan funds. While this is handed out for public consumption here, the real objective is something entirely different.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, the CIO leaders are a little late in discovering that Marshall Plan funds only made the "rich industrialists richer." It is unlikely that any Europeans will take the Reuther delegation seriously or credit it with the slightest real authority.

If the Reuthers and their kind in the AFL were unable to get any benefits for the European workers during this past session of Congress when their political "friends" ran Congress, how can they promise "improvements" in the Marshall Plan under the present Congress? Europeans are now questioning even Truman's authority on America's foreign policy. How then can the little servants of the Truman Administration in the labor movement speak to European workers with authority?

Second, the stepped-up war program for which the Reuthers and their like screamed so loudly is wiping out even the welfare expenditures still left in America's domestic budget. It is sheer humbug, therefore, to tell people abroad that the Truman Administration, even if it had the power, will press for increased welfare projects abroad. Right now the war planners are more occupied with the provision of funds to Franco to involve him in the anti-Soviet bloc, and for a resurgent Nazi army in Germany.

Third, at this time, when the Truman Administration is under attack by Hoover, et al, for not forcing the European governments to squeeze their workers more and foot the main burden of their military budgets, it is the height of fakery to talk of "improvements" in the Marshall Plan.

The real purpose of the delegation is this: In the past year especially, there appeared a phenomenon that is very dangerous to the U.S.-led Western Bloc and its labor stooges—UNITED LABOR ACTION. The workers and even some leaders of the rightwing unions, especially of Italy and France, became tired of waiting for Marshall Plan manna and took recourse to the only weapon they have—strikes.

What is more, these workers responded to the call of the left-led unions for united action. Many of the recent struggles, especially in France and Italy, were based on united front committees in the shops and in some cases on an industry-wide basis, consisting of the main labor unions led by the left, and the Catholic and Socialist-led organizations. In some cases the top Socialist and Catholic leaders were forced to give in to pressure from below and go along with these united strike movements or demonstrations for wage raises.

Moreover, when workers learn to act together on the economic problems, their division on political grounds, too, tends to fade. This was shown in the many hundreds of thousands of peace petitions filled out by French and Italian workers of right-led unions.

The timing and the very personnel of the delegation indicate that the developments in France and Italy, and now in West Germany, where opposition to militarization is mounting, are the chief worry of those who pull the strings that make the Reuthers dance. The attempt to resell the Marshall Plan in "improved" form is only a coverup for the new steps to kill the united labor action movement in Europe and sharpen divisions in the ranks of Europe's workers.

COMING: Green Light for the Dixiecrats . . . By James Jackson . . . In the weekend Worker

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The Wolves' Feast

THE CONGRESSIONAL WOLVES are smiling in anticipation of a feast.

President Truman is throwing the American people to them to feed on.

The press says that the labor-haters, the Negro-haters, and the executioners who have been waiting for years to smash up the people's living standards, are now rejoicing in Truman's domestic plans.

And why shouldn't they?

Truman has flung out of the window practically every single proposal on social legislation on which he based his claim to be more liberal than the Tories. He has junked FEPC for the Negro people; ditched his demand for repeal of Taft-Hartley, and thrown into the discard his pretensions to protecting the Bill of Rights. The only housing he is interested in is barracks, with the stray exception perhaps of tin quonset huts for munitions workers in the new war centers he is rushing.

He has clearly hinted at new crackdowns on labor's buying power through wage freezes, AFTER prices have been pushed to record heights.

And he has in his pocket a tax plan that will soak every American family right between the eyes, with the poorest families hit the hardest.

Truman has already appropriated more for guns and his war plan than we spent during the entire first year when we were fighting the fascist Axis. Now of course, we are trying to revive the fascist Axis as America's "ally" in the crusade for "freedom."

THE SO-CALLED "excess profits" taxes are a joke. They permit the trusts with the war contracts to gouge the nation almost at will. The trusts have already raised the prices on their death-dealing machines by more than 80 percent. This is coming out of the pockets of the plain working people. Truman is the man who is helping them rifle the national wealth in the name of "defense." When Truman spells out his economic budget in the next few days, the people will get the first installment on the bill for a war program that is not only wholly needless, but which unless halted—spells sure disaster for millions of Americans.

Stuyvesant Town Profiteering

THE TENANTS of New York City's housing community known as Stuyvesant Town are getting a taste of the "sacrifice" pill handed out by the war-lovers. It is a bitter pill.

The billion-dollar Metropolitan Life Insurance Corp. which owns these big apartment houses TAX-FREE has ordered—

Four dollars a room rent increases — 24 percent increases.

Evictions of 33 tenants who actively demanded the right of Negroes to get apartments.

These two facts are connected.

Jimcrow and high rents go hand in hand, just as jimcrow and low wages go hand in hand.

In trying to terrorize and evict the tenants who fought jimcrow, the Metropolitan seeks to frighten the tenants away from any resistance to the high-handed policies of this tax-free corporation. "White supremacy" is a club used against whites as well as Negroes.

THE BILLION-DOLLAR corporation has on its board of directors many a super-patriot yapping for "freedom" and war.

But this same corporation is now kicking GIs out of their apartments by refusing to let them sub-lease while they are drafted into the Army.

The big-hearted Metropolitan Life tells them they can get on line for apartments when they return—IF they return. But the Metropolitan doesn't want to pass up the chance for a new killing in higher rents while the GIs are away and their families thrown out into the street.

The Tenants Committee Against Discrimination, headed by Paul Ross, in the project is urging Mayor Impeller and the Board of Estimate to reject the corporation's request for higher rents. The corporation is making a fortune out of these tax-free houses.

The fight against the corporation's greed, its brutality to GIs, and its detestable jimcrowism should have citywide support. It's time the decent families united to resist being pushed around by these profiteers masking themselves as patriots. It is pure patriotism to fight this greedy un-American corporation.

THE VOICE OF HUMANITY



As We See It

Truman Confesses

Wall St. Weaknesses

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.



I DO NOT BELIEVE the ranting, boasting quality of President Truman's message on the State of the Union will fool many people, either here or abroad. Basically, the Truman speech was defensive. It was an apologia, it was a defense of policies which

have brought this nation's foreign relations to a state of confusion and crisis. But in a larger sense, his message was an attempt to defend and bolster the whole crumbling edifice of world capitalism which U. S. imperialism dominates.

Almost six years ago, the great Mao Tse-tung observed that progressives in America and Britain tended to exaggerate the strength of world imperialism, especially as represented by the U. S., and to overlook many of its weaknesses. The Communist International Bureau, on its establishment, made the same point.

The defeat in Korea was the event which more recently set in motion a chain of events which have laid these weaknesses relatively bare. For it was this defeat which caused former President Hoover, Sen. Taft and others to speak out publicly and make the somewhat obvious point that the policies pursued by Truman makes disaster for American capitalism inevitable.

As this paper has already pointed out, the alternatives offered by Hoover and Taft are not genuine alternatives. If followed they also mean war and disaster. But interestingly no one can exploit the peace sentiments of the people, as Hoover and Taft have tried to do, without strengthening those sentiments and emboldening other, more sincere, persons also to speak out.

IN ANSWERING Hoover and Taft Truman found it necessary to abandon his original draft which, it is reported, contained the usual pomposities about the so-called virtues of the so-called "free world" of capitalism. Truman was advised that he must defend his policies almost point by point.

In adopting this course he was compelled to come out from behind the facade of meaningless slogans and appeal to his loyal opposition with the cynical arguments of capitalist self-interest. He was forced, one might say, to deal with his subject in terms of "real politik,"

that is, in the terms of practical businesslike capitalist politics. No other type of argument could win the Tafts and their followers.

SO TRUMAN in effect told Taft: "That of course, he knows there's no danger the USSR will attack the U. S., but there is a danger that one by one, the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, impressed by the achievements of socialism in Russia will toss out their capitalist rulers and establish genuine democracy, moving toward socialism in alliance with the Soviet Union. For us capitalists, Truman's message emphasized, that is a very real danger that cannot be stopped with Marshall Plan dollars, and that capitalism must prepare to stop it with armed force."

With this more or less candid admission, Truman confessed the fear which gnaws at the vitals of imperialist leaders from Wall Street to Washington to the Bourse in Paris and the City of London. To conceal the real meaning of this confession, Truman rattled on about the wealth of the U. S., its capacity to produce and its military might.

But he did not discuss a possibility which certainly must give him pause—the possibility that at some stage or another the American people may intervene to call a halt to his war program, or that in France or Italy or even England, the people may compel their ruling circles to break off the disastrous alliance with Wall St.

Truman and his fellow-supporters of capitalism have good reason to fear the European people's own choosing of Socialism (or Communism, as he would call it). This takes away from Wall Street its chance to exploit these people. But it is wholly false for Truman to say that the American working class and the nation in general have anything to fear from countries choosing Socialism. On the contrary, the more such countries

break away from imperialism and choose socialist democracy, the stronger will the American people be in their own struggles against Wall Street and reaction here.

With consummate hypocrisy, Truman invoked the ideals of religion and democracy to camouflage the evil of his war plans. Communism must be destroyed, he said, because it is "atheistic" and authoritarian. But even here he slipped. In his desire to win over the Tafts he bluntly warned that the spread of Communism would eliminate the convenient sources of raw materials hitherto exploited by American capital.

TRUMAN and his associates recognize that Communism is morally the superior to capitalism. For this reason they seek to borrow from the vocabulary of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin the words with which to praise capitalism and damn socialism. To do this of course they must turn these words wrong side out and give them a meaning they never had.

Thus we have John Foster Dulles, that international operator, arguing that capitalism, rather than Communism, approaches the idea of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" and thus we have Truman shouting that it is the Communists who are "imperialists" and who seek to dominate the world.

These arguments and epithets in the mouths of Dulles, Truman and Acheson are indeed confessions of failure. Never was I more convinced of the accuracy of Mao's description of imperialism as a paper tiger as when I listened Monday to Truman's State of the Union message.

But even a paper tiger is inflammable and can serve as the brand which ignites a world conflagration. And there is grave danger that the imperialist rulers, in their fear and desperation, may kindle an insane atomic war which could bring ruin to the world.

98-0: TO QUIT KOREA

(Continued from Page 2)

over, Acheson rejected the overture in a manner that brought public rebuke."

One letter writer in the Free Press added his objections to the use of A-bombs. "That any supported Christian nation could indulge in the particular kind of mass slaughter that the A-bomb represents is an insult to our country and the civilization of man."

"We can never entirely rid ourselves of the blood on our hands left from the murder of millions of innocent men, women and children. . . . Let us not make the same mistake twice. . . ."

The Jan. 5 issue of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle asked about the New Year in an editorial. "Will it be peace or war. Will terrible weapons lay waste cities and civilization? Or will reason once again triumph and prevent senseless destruction? Any future war will be a threat to the continued existence of Israel."

'Time American Mothers Wake Up'

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9.—A typical letter in the Daily Journal of this city asks: "Why send our boys to foreign lands where they are not wanted?"

The writer says, "We American mothers try so hard to give our children the best of everything, shield them from harm, guard their health, then have to send them to be a target of an enemy gun."

She asks can this be called "progress," a "higher standard of living?"

Now, after two wars we are preparing for another. "Money will be used for building machines and bombs for destruction instead of raising the standards of living," she says.

The Koreans could have fought their war themselves, the mother insists. And "we would resent it if the Chinese army would come into one of our Western states or American countries like we went into Korea. It is time American mothers wake up."

Columnist Asks People to Act

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Austin V. Wood, columnist, says in his front-page "Think It Over" of the Wheeling News-Register that only the people's letters and telegrams to their Senators and Congressmen can rectify "this thoroughly dishonest evasion of our constitutional provision that only our Congress may declare war."

He calls Truman's action is sending American troops "wherever and whenever he pleases," "morally dishonest."

Wood warns that "our economy already has been stretched to a point where inflation is a more imminent threat than Russian invasion."

Very few citizens, he writes, "longer doubt that our intervention in Korea was an unbelievably stupid blunder from which we should have extricated ourselves long ago." "He asks if we are to commit this same blunder in Indo-China, in Malaya, in Yugoslavia?"

Wood asks if "these tragic mistakes" are to be "paid for with the blood of American boys?"

"The answer is up to you—to you and to me, and to every citizen of these United States. Our salvation is in the hands of our people. The world may be saved only if we make our voices heard."

Changes Mind on MacArthur

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—The sharp drop in Gen. MacArthur's stock is reflected in the scornful kind of editorials written about him in newspapers that backed him to the hilt a few weeks ago. Like the following, in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:

"The faulty intelligence blamed for putting Gen. MacArthur's 'home-by-Christmas' offensive into reverse late in November seems to have been repaired to a degree unrivaled in military history. It is now so perfect that on Wednesday the General could report that 446,406 Reds were massed along the fighting front and that of that number 277,173 were Chinese."

"Perhaps this finely detailed survey of enemy forces accounts for the delay in the all-out Communist offensive. The enemy had to stay put long enough for General MacArthur to complete his count of Red noses."

Letters in Omaha Paper

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—Half a dozen letters in the same issue of the Omaha World-Herald assailed the Administration for the Korean war and its foreign policy generally, one of them warning that the main danger "lies in the growth of a fascist form of government in the United States."

Glenn Roggenkamp, of Minden, Neb., said, "It would not be called by that name, of course, but that would make no difference as far as taking away our liberties."

Charles O. Emerson, of North Bend, asks: "Why don't the people who made all the ballyhoo and sent trainloads of most everything overseas so they would get their names and pictures in the papers do something for the needy at home?"

Mrs. E. B. Moore, of Essex, Ia., writes: "I agree with Mrs. C. F. Howard. Bring our soldier boys home from all over the world. Instead of donating all these billions to the warmongers of Europe, use that money here at home to prevent poverty and fortify our own shores."

"A Veteran" writes hoping those high in government who wish to continue the war in Korea "should take a vacation as guest of a soldier in a front line over there."

And N. W. Smith, of Cozack, Neb., writes, "If every parent of a son in Korea would pepper Washington with protests, I believe it would do some good."

Mrs. Wallace H. Pederson, of Omaha, says she is "tired of people complaining in the Pulse (the letter section) about the futility of rearing boys. They would rather have girls so they won't have them killed in war and not have to suffer."

"I hate to see anyone suffer because of the many losses in wars," she continues, "but don't they realize that if they just had girls those girls have sweethearts or husbands who either will be wounded or killed in this war."

Imperialist Military Policy of Hoover and Taft

(Continued from Page 2)

to be a confirmed optimist to believe that these countries can be built up into powerful military allies of the United States. And the possibilities regarding Germany and Japan are not much more promising.

Third, modern capitalist armies, no matter how heavily armed, are fundamentally inferior to the revolutionary peoples' armies of Socialism. It is a qualitative rather than a quantitative inferiority. The ideology of capitalist armies is confused, cynical and pessimistic, and their generalship is old, bureaucratic, and reactionary; whereas, the fighting forces of Socialism, alert and dynamic, are inspired and made invincible by their great cause. In World War II the Soviet Red Army, in the face of tremendous odds in man-power, armaments, and productive capacity, brilliantly demonstrated the superiority of revolutionary armies by wrecking Hitler's supposedly invincible German Wehrmacht. The Chinese People's Army also recently proved the same principle by smashing Chiang Kai-shek's forces, which had tremendous advantages numerically, in fire-power, and in American support. Similarly, the revolutionary armies of North Korea quickly tore to pieces the reactionary armies of South Korea, after the latter's aggression. And now, the principle is again being demonstrated in Korea, where the lightly-armed Chinese and North Korean forces are defeating those of the United States, although the latter have by far the greater fire-power and enjoy practically complete control of the sea and air.

★

IT IS OF GREAT political significance when American imperialism, arrogant boss of the capitalist world, cannot depend upon the capitalist nations to furnish it with effective mass armies and when major capitalist spokesmen have to pin

their hopes upon small elites of airmen doing the world conquest job for them. It shows how flimsy is the present American domination of world capitalism, and also how deep and far-reaching is the decay in the capitalist states brought about by the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

Hoover and Taft are correct in pointing out the folly and defeat of the Truman program of trying to overrun Europe and Asia with huge land armies, made up largely of American soldiers, equipped by the United States, and headed by American generals. But the Hoover-Taft program of all-out dependence upon an elite air-force is equally futile, as the Trumanites are now demonstrating in the current debate. The social forces which (as Hoover and Taft admit) have given the armies of world democracy and Socialism superiority on land will also operate to provide them with corresponding strength on the sea and in the air. It is a blind mysticism which assumes, as Hoover and Taft do, that the forces of Wall Street are pre-ordained to exercise domination over the world air and oceans. Should there be a war this fallacy would be very quickly exploded.

The alternative to Truman's ill-starred attempt to conquer the world with his particular brand of mass army military strategy is not to substitute the savage, wholesale air-bombing of innocent peoples, as de Seversky, Hoover and Taft propose. Either path of aggression could lead only to overwhelming military defeat for the capitalist powers, including the United States. The true alternative to Truman's imperialist insanity is to develop a sound democratic policy of living in harmony and cooperation with the Russians, the Chinese, and all other peoples. This is the only way to avoid a devastating war; the sole means wherewith to get out of the sorry mess into which Wall Street, with its mad plan of world conquest, has led humanity.

DEWEY'S ATTEMPT TO STEM TIDE OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 5)

manding even speedier war-mobilization and for slashing the people's living standards more ruthlessly. Thus, Dewey chided the Truman administration for its slowness in all-out war preparations.

NO GREAT DIFFERENCES

It might also be noted that Dewey's message and his inaugural speech seemingly place him in sharp conflict with his one-time chief political mentor, Herbert Hoover. Dewey has taken his stand, because of his financial backers, with Dulles and Truman, rather than with Hoover and Taft. But the differences between all of these, notwithstanding certain tactical conflicts, are not such as to impair political friendship.

As Cus Hall stated in his speech to the Communist National Convention, none of these are "isolationists." They all represent interventionists—seeking to control the world, in the interests of American imperialists. They disagree only on the scope, and timing (not the basic aim) of American aggression, while agreeing on Taiwan (Formosa) and Japan, on stepped-up war preparations here and in Western Europe, and on brandishing the atom bomb at social/progress throughout the world.

Dewey's message fulfilled other requirements of Wall Street. Beating the drums of the inevitability of war, Dewey called for sacrifice—sacrifice on the part of the people by which he means they should work longer hours, pay higher taxes, ignore growing unemployment in consumers' industries, do without schools, forget about discrimination and civil liberties. No "sacrifice" was asked of Chase National Bank. It got a good return on its election investment when Dewey promised not to raise corporate or business taxes.

Dewey's call for a witchhunt against state employees fitted in with this entire war-mongering program. It is now apparent, however, that the Dewey war mobilization program can serve as a cover for attacks on the rights and living standards of all sections of the population.

WON'T BE PANICKED

Despite the hysteria surrounding the Dewey message and program, and the announced intention of the Democrats to go along with them, the people of New York State will not be panicked into surrender. Already masses of tenants are organizing a tenants

Lobby on Jan. 16 to fight the threatened 15 percent rent rise. The demand that the city and state act to prosecute the policemen responsible for the murder of John Derrick, Negro veteran, will not be silenced.

The rank and file of the labor movement will reject the shameful capitulation of the Hollanders and AFL leaders and demand increased social security. Parents are ever more alarmed about the school crisis. State and city employees are determined to secure their long over-due wage increase.

Above all, despite the constant dinning of the inevitability of war, the peace sentiment in New York, as elsewhere, is growing by leaps and bounds. Gov. Dewey speaks for Wall St. with his poisonous message, but he cannot force the people of New York to accept it.

Already, there are signs that many sections of the community are disquieted by Dewey's virtual declaration of war against the world and his demand for executive dictatorship over the State. This concern extends from mothers seeking better schools to trade

unionists fearing the wage freeze and Negro people fighting for full citizenship rights to independent-minded Democratic legislators who are gravely concerned about the possible destruction of the Constitution and its substitution by Dewey-made martial law. The unity of labor, the Negro people and progressive forces can defeat the war plans of the strutting General-Admiral-Governor.


What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

LENIN ON THE WOMAN QUESTION will be discussed by Vickie Lawrence at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., tonight at 8:00 p.m. Free admission.

Coming

"LIFE IN BLOOM," in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian Scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.) on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night—Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new social hall. Donation 83c (plus tax).



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- CAPITALISM AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE—Wed. 8:30
- RENAISSANCE IN NEGRO CULTURE—Wed. 8:30
- WRITING GOOD ENGLISH—Wed. 8:30
- ADVANCE YIDDISH—Wed. 8:30
- PSYCHIATRY—Wed. 6:45

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CLASSES BEGIN JANUARY 15

Interviews taken for Institute of Marxist Studies:
JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science
575 SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y. C. — WA 9-1600

Taft

(Continued from Page 1)
declared for a declaration of war against China so that it would be "legal" to bomb that nation.

In Europe, he said, certain destruction awaited any American land troops that would be sent to serve in Gen. Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact army.

WORLD RULE PROGRAM

The "alternative" he put forward was one of building up American sea and air power sufficient to "dominate the world," but to restrict the size of the land army, using American manpower mainly to manufacture armaments.

He criticized administration circles for talking and acting as if war with the USSR was inevitable. "If you think a war is inevitable, you make a war," he said. There has been "entirely too much talk of preventive war" in Washington, Taft said.

Taft said he had been misinterpreted by those who quoted him as denying that USSR would attack the U. S. or western Europe. He said he did not know what the prospect was. His proposals, he said, were put forward on the "assumption" that the U. S. would not attack.

10-YEAR "SACRIFICES"

He therefore called for a 10-year program of "balanced peace" during which the U. S. would take no steps drastic enough to upset its capitalist economy but sufficient to build up air and sea might strong enough "to dominate the world."

The people's "sacrifices" that he proposed for this 10-year program were:

1. Increased taxes, large enough to raise an additional \$15 to \$25 billion to pay for his "minimum" program. He said little could be gotten from corporations, and that the bulk must be raised by increased levies on personal income and in excise taxes (sales taxes).

2. The people must live on at least 10 percent less next year than last year.

3. The people must be reconciled to seeing their sons drafted for two years of military service beginning at the age of 18 years and six months. "Eighteen is a little too young," he said.

WORLD MONROE DOCTRINE

Taft said he would extend the Monroe Doctrine to include western Europe and would go to war "if Russia should attack our allies." He then extended the Monroe Doctrine to Africa. He said the U. S. should be prepared to fight to "defend" the uranium deposits in the Belgian Congo.

Asked if he thought there was "room in the world" for Communism and Capitalism, he replied, "There will be both, you are not going to be able to wipe out either." He asserted, however, that "the threat of communism will disappear," as capitalist world grows stronger.

His differences with the Administration were "not a question of principle but of degree," Taft said. He declared himself willing "to sit down with the President and work out a program which will command the support of the people."

Even though Taft denounced the proposal to launch a preventive war, it was clear that his plan involved building U. S. military

might to such a magnitude that the U. S. would be in a position to launch a war. His main concern, it appeared, was that Truman's policies would bring on that war in Europe under circumstances which would make defeat inevitable. But contradictorily, he urged action in China and the spreading of the war in the Far East which would just as certainly bring on war and just as certainly make defeat inevitable.

British Press

(Continued from Page 3)
can possibly know exactly how many people it has killed."

Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Examiner has also been pointing to the unusual type of dispatches okayed by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, Gen. MacArthur's Intelligence chief.

One correspondent in the Examiner wrote, "I have never seen a wartime report of enemy strength in such precise terms... What kind of a man is this General Willoughby? Is he, as his critics say, publicity officer for MacArthur. Or is he a secret service genius?"

In Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail, a war correspondent lists six reasons why Korea is one of the "costliest lessons in military history." He lists as one of the reasons the population's sympathy with the North Koreans.

Growing dissatisfaction with the presence in Korea of U. S. forces is beginning to creep into the American press.

A United Press dispatch from Tokyo asks, "How much more 'liberation' can the people of Korea stand?" It stresses that people in the Far East hold the United States responsible for the destruction of Korean homes, factories and increased poverty and homelessness.

"It is a hard fact," the UP story asserts, "but a true fact that most of the destruction was done by the Americans." Further on, it declares, "The Communists can assert that they have not wrecked Korea."

"The Chinese have avoided destructive assaults on cities and towns... The Chinese and North Koreans use towns and villages for shelter..."

If the UN forces should drive north again, the dispatch points out, "it will not find it easy to convince Koreans, especially the North Koreans, that they come as friends and that it will pay to cooperate with them again."

Derrick

(Continued from Page 2)
in Augusta, Ga., and criminal prosecution and punishment of the killers.

The Mayor's move was called "a weak and demagogic attempt to head off the mounting demands by the people of Harlem for the correct and speedy punishment of the killers," by Russell Meeks, secretary of the Harlem Civil Rights, Congress.

Meeks commented that the Mayor's reason for transferring the officers to ease tension in Harlem, "in itself explains his stand on the matter... it is in reality no sign of a desire for justice on the part of the Mayor or any part of his administration."

Meeks reiterated CRC demands for the removal of mounted police from Harlem, punishment of Palumbo and Minakotis, financial indemnity for the Derrick family, and a complete end to cop violence against Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

'Vets for Peace' Party Saturday

A cease-fire now, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a settlement of all questions by peaceful negotiations is asked in a leaflet issued by Veterans for Peace. The leaflet includes a message to President Truman, embodying those proposals, for read-

2 Advocates of Peace Seek Jury Trial

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Two Babylon peace campaigners this morning appealed to the Supreme Court here to take "disorderly conduct" case out of hands of Babylon Justice of Peace Walter Saxton. An order signed by Judge L. B. Hill directed District Attorney Lonsday Henry to show cause next Monday why case should not be referred to county court by way of grand jury.

Defendants Martin Robbins, Bay Shore combat veteran and Olava Skottedal, West Islip housewife, charge Saxton is violently prejudiced against them and they seek a jury trial. They were arrested last July 15 for circulation of peace petitions in West Babylon.

Moritt

(Continued from Page 2)
it "is the fact that anyone can even dare propose such a bill," adding that "not even Huey Long in his Louisiana heyday would have espoused such a monstrosity."

"Dewey has been playing President for so long he actually believes it," Sen. Moritt declared. "T. D. is not Tom Dewey, it stands for 'The Dictator.'"

Sen. Moritt compared the war-powers move to Hitler's decrees. The bill would grant Dewey the right to confiscate homes and property, seize personal goods, draft manpower, curb meetings, shut down business and establish a system of Gestapo dragnate unprecedented even in this period of repression, deportations, arrests and witch-hunts.

Calling it as "infamous bill," "insidious espousal," "dangerous invasion of the Bill of Rights," and "an insult to American traditions," Sen. Moritt told the Senate:

"We don't need 30 days to study this bill; we don't need 30 seconds. It is a monstrous proposal that should be given short shift by decent-thinking Americans."

Moritt ripped into the phony sophistries of Dewey about an "atom-bomb attack" that he said was "imminent." "If and when we are attacked by the a-bomb laws won't help us any more," Moritt said, "This bill gives Dewey dictatorship powers on his signing—before any attack."

Pliny Williamson of Westchester, one of the Republican bigwigs attempted to defend Dewey's war-powers demand.

The Westchester corporation lawyer attacked the Soviet Union.

He was followed by Democratic Sen. John M. Braisted of Richmond, a member of the committee which prepared the "civilian defense act." Braisted said "It is not a bill presented here as a final draft; it is meant to stir up and arouse the people."

Sen. Elmer Quinn, Democratic minority leader, promised Sen. Moritt that "if after 30 days study this bill is as drastic as you say it is, then I will propose an amendment to strike out the enacting clause." Sen. Quinn's surprising mild rebuttal to Moritt indicated confusion and opposition among the 23 Democratic Senators to the Dewey measure.

Majority leader Arthur Wicks closed debate with an insulting reference to Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate on the United Nations security council, "who I heard on television also raving without knowing the facts."

USSR Writer Charges U. S. Bloc Doesn't Want Talks for Peace

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—A Soviet writer said today the U. S. bloc does not want any international negotiations which would keep them from carrying out their aggressive plans.

An article in the Literary Gazette, signed by "Litterateur," said this was demonstrated by their reaction to the Soviet three-power note of Dec. 30 on disarmament of western Germany.

It pointed out that the western powers waited seven weeks before answering a Soviet note of Nov. 3 proposing a four-power meeting on Germany. The prompt Soviet reply to the western answer "caused even greater confusion in the camp of the warmongers," the Literary Gazette said.

"The first reaction to the responsive Soviet note showed that Washington adventurers are hastily creating a regular German army now to try to avoid any talks which could hinder the realization of their aggressive plans," the article said.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Radio Moscow yesterday accused the Scandinavian countries of preparing for war and said Sweden has converted itself into a "springboard for Anglo-American military adventures." The broadcast, quoting Pravda, said foreign officials in Scandinavian countries are paying "particular attention" to Soviet border areas. The radio said an unending stream of ships carrying tanks, aeroplanes and equipment for the navy was pouring into Scandinavian ports.

Shoe

(Continued from Page 3)
trying to reduce the conditions of the workers and their families to poverty amidst high prices and high taxes.

He maintained that shoe workers throughout the country had received wage increases in the past year. New York workers are now trying to gain the same increases, he said.

The walkout began last Tuesday after the 5,000 workers, in separate shop meetings, voted to press their demands despite the manufacturers' refusal to reopen the two-year contract.

"This is the last time we'll ever agree to a two-year contract without a reopener," Rosenberg said, amid a burst of applause. "We thought we were dealing with human beings when we accepted that contract, but we know now that the bosses aren't human."

Brower, losing his "impartiality," had ordered the companies to withhold vacation pay, and all other pay due the workers. He directed the union to expel all the workers involved in the stoppage,

and set himself up as a one-man board to award damages to the companies.

Rosenberg declared Brower overstepped his authority as arbitrator. The packed hall rocked with applause as rank and file members demanded Brower's removal.

IN COURT TOMORROW

Court action against Brower's decision will be taken tomorrow in the State Supreme Court, Rosenberg revealed. At the same time, legal steps to avert a threatened Taft-Hartley injunction will be made, he added.

Vets Group to Hear Peace Parley Report

Judy Boudon, a member of the Rank and File Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who was a U. S. delegate to the recent World Peace Congress, will report on the Congress at the next meeting of Veterans for Peace. It will be held Thursday, Jan. 11 at 8 p.m. in the Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St., Manhattan, it was announced by Paul Green, chairman of Veterans for Peace.

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We join his family and many friends in mourning the loss of

S A M

Jan. 1, 1951

CLUB PARSONS

Labor Youth League

The People Win Back Their Coal Mines

(Continued from Page 4)
workers could not be released without the abolition of this oppression.

But the ending of this time-sanctioned corruption has been no easy task. Mining management were often so duped in the dark old days that they had no exact figures even of the number of their workers. Great care had to be taken in organizing and encouraging the miners for

the struggle against the gang leaders, who fought back with great cunning. Some remained at the mines after the liberation in the guise of foremen or under other pretexts. In several places, such as Yangchuan, Ciatoso and Chinghsing, though gang labor was formally abolished, the gang masters were not rooted out and for some time they sabotaged production, browbeat trade unionists and

even forbade miners to put their views to the management.

This vicious system has been abolished in all the state-owned mines throughout China, a new democratic atmosphere has grown up in the pits. Miners of Yangchuan colliery, for instance, working in freedom, have, for the first time, produced coal to their own schedules and surpassed stiff targets of their own setting.



HEALTH CHECK-UP in a plant clinic at the Anshan Iron and Steel mills of Manchuria. The Anshan mills are now state-owned and are kept going by the rapidly expanding coal mines of the New China.

RADIO

WMCA - 570 to. WINS - 1010 to. WJZ - 1070 to.
WABC - 680 to. WED - 1230 to. WENR - 1400 to.
WOR - 710 to. WBS - 880 to. WOY - 1250 to.
WJZ - 770 to. WNEW - 1130 to. WQXR - 1500 to.
WNYC - 630 to. WLIS - 1190 to.

MORNING

9:00-WOR-Harry Hennessey
WBS-This is New York
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR-Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR-Food-Alfred W. McCann
WABC-Andre Baruch Show
WQXR-Plano Personalities
9:45-WCBS-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR-Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Henry Gladstone
WJZ-My True Story
WBS-Arthur Godfrey
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ-News
11:00-WOR-News; Prescott Robinson
WJZ-Modern Romances
WQXR-News; Concerts
WBS-Break the Bank
WNYC-For the Ladies
11:15-WOR-Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch
WJZ-Quick As a Flash
WOR-Queen for a Day
WBS-Grand Slam-Quiz
11:45-WOR-Rosemary
WQXR-Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR-Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WQXR-News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WBS-Wendy Warren
12:15-WCBS-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Kate Smith Sings
12:25-WJZ-News
12:30-WCBS-Helen Trent
WOR-News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ-Herb Sheldon
WNBC-Mrs. Roosevelt
12:45-WCBS-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WNYC-Famous Artists
WBS-Big Sister
WQXR-News; Music
1:15-WNBC-Dave Garroway
WBS-Ma Perkins Sketch
WOR-Hollywood Theatre
WNBC-Answer Man
1:45-WCBS-The Guiding Light-Sketch
WBS-We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Gloria Swanson Show
WJZ-Like Chase Show
WBS-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-News; Footlight Favorites
WNYC-Animals on Parade
2:15-WCBS-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
WBS-Worn Drake Sketch
WOR-Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ-News
WQXR-Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBS-The Brighter Side
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WBS-Winner Take All
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNYC-Road of Life
WBS-Hilton House
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young Sketch
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb
WBS-House Party
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
WOR-Tello-Test

WJZ-Happy Felton
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Wallis
WBS-Strike It Rich Quiz
WJZ-Nancy Craig
WQXR-Music
WNYC-Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC-Lorenzo Jones
WJZ-Patt Barnes
WOR-Dean Cameron Show
WBS-Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Mark Trail-Sketch
WBS-Calen Drake
WQXR-Continental Melodien
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
5:15-WNBC-Portia Face Life
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Clyde Beatty Show
WJZ-Big Jon and Sparky
WQXR-Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC-Front-Page Farrell
5:55-WOR-Victor Borge
EVENING
6:00-WOR-Lyle Van
WBS-Alan Jackson
WNBC-Kenneth Bagnhart
WJZ-Sports
WQXR-Music to Remember
6:15-WCBS-You and the World
WOR-On the Century
WNBC-Answer Man
WJZ-Dorian St. George
6:30-WOR-News
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WBS-Curt Massey Show
WQXR-Three Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lomax
WBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC-Symphonette
WOR-News
WBS-Beatnik
WJZ-Edwin C. Hill
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ-Headline Edition
7:15-WJZ-News
WBS-Jack Smith, Dinah Shore
7:30-WNBC-News of the World
WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WBS-Variety Show
WJZ-Lone Ranger
WQXR-Jacques Fray
7:45-WOR-Kirkman-Goodman Show
WNBC-One Man's Family
WBS-News
8:00-WOR-Cisco Kid
WNBC-Halls of Ivy
WQXR-News Symphony Hall
8:15-WNBC-Great Oldies
WJZ-The Fat Man
WBS-Human Adventure
9:00-WNBC-Grocco Marx
WJZ-Rogue's Gallery
WBS-Harold Peary
WOR-2000 Plus
9:30-WNBC-Mr. District Attorney
WBS-Sing Crosby
WJZ-Mr. President, Drama
WOR-Family Theatre
WQXR-American Revolution
9:45-WQXR-Great Names
10:00-WNBC-Big Story Sketch
WBS-Boring
WOR-Frank Edwards
WQXR-Records
10:15-WOR-A. L. Alexander
10:30-WNBC-NBC Theatre
WOR-Show Shop
WJZ-News

DURING the All-China Conference on Coal Mining in 1949, the Soviet experts gave valuable advice on this problem. They suggested, after careful study of the situation, that the "longwall" method be used to solve the grave problems of production in China's coalfields at present. Their proposal was adopted by the conference, and steps have been taken for its realization throughout China. Excellent results have been achieved in the 41 pits which have adopted the new method.

The "longwall" method makes possible the concentration of greater numbers of miners actually at work at the coal face, as they dig in and advance along one line instead of working in scattered little "rooms." Mechanization and ventilation in the mines are made easier. Moreover, this system makes possible the adoption of various new methods which were impossible under the "room and pillar" method in the exploitation of thick seams.

The foremost and immediate result of the new methods has been a rise in the rate of recovery. Outstanding results have been achieved in the Hokang mine with its 6-meter high seam. Here the recovery rate has been raised from 30 percent in the old days to 60 percent and even 80 percent at present.

Recovery was only 50 percent in the 5-meter seam of the Fenfeng mine in North China before, but 85 percent of the coal was recovered after the introduction of the "longwall" method.

The former huge wastage of China's natural resources has been strikingly reduced. Based on the former rate of recovery, deposits in the Sian mine in the Northeast could last only 15 years, while, as a result of the new methods, these reserves can be exploited for at least another 40 years.

ANOTHER RESULT of the new methods is a big saving in manpower and materials. The concentration of miners now achieved in operations is the chief factor favoring such economies. Before the liberation, each worker in the Hokang mine could dig an average of 0.4 tons per day, computed on the basis of total employment. This figure rose to 0.51 due to the changed labour attitude after the liberation, while an average of 0.82 was achieved when the new methods were introduced.

Most remarkable results, however, have been achieved in the improvement of safety measures. Accidents like roof falls or gas or coal-dust explosions were serious and frequent with the old methods. Now ventilation has been greatly improved, and roof falls have been reduced as rock waste is utilised to fill in the space left behind as the miners advance the cutting face. It is estimated that each worker was supplied with only 3 cubic metres of air before, now each worker receives 10 cubic metres. In one of the pits in Hokang, not a single casualty has occurred since the introduction of the "long wall" method.

After a number of inspections



COAL feeds the plants of New China as the country emerges from the generations of industrial backwardness in which it had been kept by its misrulers and the imperialists.

of safety measures throughout Northeast China, the casualty rate per 10,000 tons has been reduced from 11.35 persons in 1949 to 7.04 during the first six months of 1950.

These new mining methods and the new social relations established in the collieries have really brought about a fundamental reformation of China's coal industry. We have already

cited the resultant figures of increased production.

These practical results are breaking down all the remnants of conservative viewpoints which still exist in one way or another in the industry. Emancipated from imperialism and feudalism, the mines and miners of China are advancing to new successes under the New Democracy.

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East German Anti-War Film 'Christina' at The Stanley Saturday

CHRISTINA, the new East German film coming to the Stanley Theatre on Saturday, Jan. 13 deals with an incident in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). It tells the story of Christina, a young war orphan who is left in the wake of the retreating army, only to be taken captive by the victorious forces. Christina, to avoid trouble, poses as a page boy and her adventures make up a good part of the story.

Throughout the film, the horrors and brutalities of war is stressed. The anguished cries of the people—the real sufferers in war—is continuously raised as they plead with the war lords to end the terror brought on by senseless fighting. A close parallel to the Korean situation is evidenced as one poor, homeless peasant stands by the ruins of his little house, his entire family wiped out by the invaders and sadly remarks:

"Why did they bring war to this country? We did not harm them. We had our own disputes, but we did not ask these strangers to come here to 'liberate' us—to destroy us—to kill us like animals. What have we done to deserve this?" And finally, as Christina is hailed before her judges for the accidental killing of her Captain, she delivers a resounding speech in which she calls for an end to the senseless, useless, shameful war which has brought nothing but tragedy and despair to a country and to the innocent victims of war. "War is death," she cries. "But not death to you who sit in the high and exalted places, you who send out the flower and strength of our land to kill and be killed. It is we who die for you—we the poor, we the landless, we the underprivileged. It is we who suffer. I say to you now: STOP IT NOW! STOP THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAGEDY: WAR!"

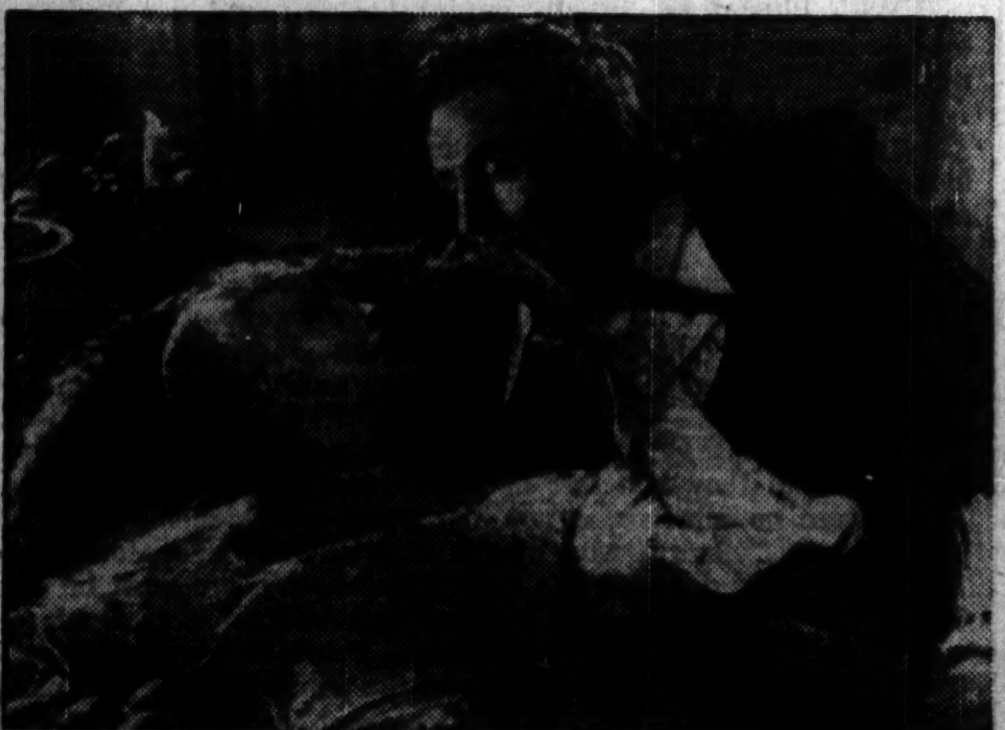
Following are stills from Christina:



PETRA PETERS plays the leading role in Christina disguised as a page boy.



HUMAN BOOTY. Yvonne Sturm cast as Barbara, a captured peasant girl.



ILSA HULPER as Lady Winterton and Wolfgang Lugschy as Count Merian in the new East German film Christina which opens at the Stanley Theatre this Saturday, Jan. 13.

Nazi Film Moguls Plan to Grab West German Film Industry

By David Platt

POWERFUL West German state, financial and industrial interests supported by the United States have allied themselves with ex-Nazi movie moguls in an attempt to start a giant film monopoly patterned on the Nazi state-owned UFA combine, according to Variety magazine.

Aim of the new group is to regain control of the \$12 million UFA empire decreed to be sold at auction by the Allied High Commissioner next summer.

AVAILABLE information, says the entertainment weekly, indicates that "by manipulation," the new combine expects to evade the High Commission's anti-trust laws.

Financial backers include the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the giant Oetker baking powder manufacturing firm in Bielefeld and a Dr. Grenier, a Ruhr sugar tycoon and banker who is among the top financial supporters of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party.

It is believed that these financiers will first supply funds through a Hamburg trade bank and the North Rhine-Westphalia Cooperative Bank.

THE OTHER phase of this operation is the plan to grab former UFA property within the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

This involves 18 of the 40 first-run theatres which were once owned by UFA and which are supposed to be auctioned under the Allied High Commission's UFA decartelization law.

These theatres include the Apollo in Duesseldorf, a 3000-seater which is the biggest theatre



in Germany, into which some \$240,000 have already been poured from UFA funds in that state.

IN ADDITION, the new combine plans to acquire a film studio somewhere in Western Germany. Most of the modern studios in Western Germany are UFA-owned and are presently only leased to producers.

"Masterminding the gigantic scheme," says Variety, are Nazidom's most prominent film personalities.

"Besides the aging Alfred Hugenberg, a Krupp-tycoon and founder of UFA, generally regarded as the grey eminence behind both the new combine and the UFA liquidation sabotage plan, the group includes the cream of executives who helped Hitler tick by the way of creating and running the Nazi film monopoly."

TOP OFFICERS in the new organization will include such names as Dr. Ludwig Klitzsch, former general manager of UFA who took over when Hugenberg handed the company to the Nazis, and Dr. Max Winkler, former Deputy of Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels and Reich commis-

sioner for films. Winkler was imprisoned in Nuremberg for one year and spent another year in the Bad Nenndorf internment camp for Nazis. He was later cleared by a British Zone denazification court in Hamburg.

Also important in the group is Dr. Walter Haupt, presently British Zone custodian for UFA property and member of the five-man German UFA liquidation committee. A Nazi Party member since 1933, Haupt cooperated with Winkler during the Hitler period.

Importance of breaking up the UFA monopoly (and the terrific significance of the case if this should not materialize), says Variety, is the fact that it is the biggest single picture industry asset in Western Germany. In addition to controlling 40 first-run theatres and the largest studios, the \$12 million combine also has hundreds of films and valuable assets.

STALLING TACTICS against the breakup, which under the High Commission law must be completed by January 1, 1952, were best demonstrated at the first auction of UFA property held at Wiesbaden a few weeks ago.

Nine "B" films went under the hammer, but only three prospective buyers showed up. Two films were sold after one bid of the minimum \$1,200 for each. The films—which were produced in 1935 and 1936—were bought by Sternverleih, Hamburg distributors.

Failure of the auction was attributed to pressure from both the new combine, and the producers who feared the influx of the old films "which qualitatively many times outrank the new ones."

'Manon' at Little Cinemet

By Harold Cruse

THE LOVE life of Manon Lescaut, the creation of Abbe Prevost some 200 years ago, is with us again. This miracle of reincarnation in film is on display at the Little CineMet.

You will remember that Manon

'Life in Bloom' Revived by Midtown Film Circle Jan. 13-14

Life In Bloom, brilliant Soviet film in color, based on the life of Ivan Michurin, the celebrated Russian plant breeder and scientist, will be presented by Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.) this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13 and 14.

The story of the film concerns Michurin's efforts to prove to his colleagues and to the world that environmental influences can be passed on from generation to generation through heredity.

The film has great impact as a dramatic personal story of a man who envisaged the world of the future as a garden in bloom.

Michurin's theories have since become the primary premise of Academician Lysenko's school of thought on the subject of controlling and changing hereditary characteristics.

Alexander Dovjenko, famous for his Soil, Arsenal, Shors and other outstanding films, has in Life In Bloom for the first time used color to convey moods, atmosphere and thoughts.

This, combined with Shostakovich's thrilling score, makes Life In Bloom a special film worthy of particular note.

As an added attraction, The Hollywood Ten, story of John Howard Lawson and the other victims of the cold war who were jailed for their ideas, will be shown. There will be two showings each night, Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in Midtown Film Circle's new social hall. Subscription—85 cents plus tax.

Lescaut is famous in French literature as one who had difficulty in keeping her love life focused on one man, even though, 'tis said, her love for that one man knew no bounds.

Well, it didn't. As the film graphically shows, her love was limitless. Robert Desgrieux, the young man, was very practical about the whole thing in spite of spasmodic relapses of perplexed jealousy. In this modernized version the French have demonstrated, if nothing more, their debonair maturity on the sex question, and so, Robert does not resort to Freud or male brutality as a way out of the dilemma. Neither did he seek to go into polemics over which sex is supposed to have sole right to the pastime of philandering. Though he raved and ranted and spat at her, his love for Manon overcame all. Could be that Robert had a deeper understanding of sex and the cash-nexus under capitalism than was made clear in the film. Merely a thought.

WHEN MANON explains that as far as she was concerned love and poverty was not an agreeable combination for her, Robert accepts her premise and tries to reform Manon from her courtesan role by becoming a blackmarketeer to satisfy her yen for luxury with her love.

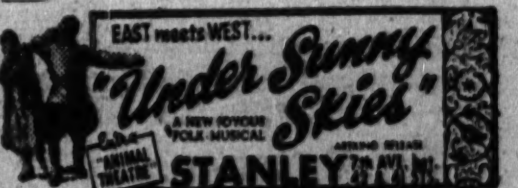
But when Manon planned to accompany a U.S. Army officer to the U.S.A. in order to exchange

her amours for his factories, Robert became desperate and said that was going too far, but literally.

Having gone this far down the road to self-ruin, Robert goes suddenly all the way and kills Manon's brother who was involved in her misdeeds. The two lovers escape together.

This is the modern slant on the classic tragedy and it is definitely not bowdlerized after the manner of the operatic renditions of either Puccini or Massenet. For in neither of the operatic stories does the bold dealing with the universal problem of love and wealth come through. Manon really understood that love and wealth are enemies. What she really wanted was love and freedom. The tragedy was that she couldn't get it.

THE STORY is related against a background of the liberation of France in 1944. Cecile Aubrey and Michel Auclair portray the lead roles like perfect innocents grappling with mature passions. The lovers effect their escape from France as stowaways on a ship carrying Jewish Refugees to Palestine. These events, though of recent and important history, seem to be a forced fit around the central story.



MIDTOWN FILM CIRCLE presents "LIFE IN BLOOM"

an ARTHUR COLORED FILM with music by SHOSTAKOVICH Based on life of Ivan Michurin, famous Russian Scientist, and conveys the Revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity.

EXTRA! "THE HOLLYWOOD TEN" the story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers.

Sat. & Sun. Eves. Jan. 13-14 Saturday: 8:30 and 10:30 p. m. Sunday: 8 and 10 p. m.

DANCING (all evening) in our new Social Hall 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.)

"An exciting theatrical experience." —WORKER "Stirring Play." —BILLBOARD "Superb bits of acting." —COMPASS "Adult—fine and moving performances. A time for special rejoicing." —POST

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents a new play by PAUL PETERS

NAT TURNER

with FRANK SILVERA Maxwell GLANVILLE, Miley INGRAM Lloyd RICHARDS, Howard WIERUM Ruth ATTAWAY, Greg HUNTER Eves: 8:00, Sat. Mon. 8:10, 10:30, 12:45 Phone GR 5-3838 212 Eldridge St. (F Train to 2nd Ave.)

WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, January 10, 1951

BERRA WANTS ABOUT 45 Gs

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Catcher Yogi Berra of the Yanks, who made no great secret over his dissatisfaction with last year's salary and a determination to get more like what he

Wants Action On Ring Death

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9 (UP).—Assemblyman Philip J. Schupler, Brooklyn Democrat, demanded a thorough legislative investigation today of the ring death of Alfred West.

He introduced a resolution charging that boxing "has evidently become a business similar to the bull ring where men instead of cattle are led to slaughter for the pleasure of the multitude."

Schupler suggested that the State require use of head guards "or other devices" if "death in the evening" can be stopped by such methods, otherwise, "we must abolish the whole business . . . once and for all."

West, a Washington, D. C., lightweight, died shortly after being knocked out by Percy Bassett of Philadelphia at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City, Dec. 20.

FROM A MIAMI STUDENT

Miami Beach, Fla.
Dear Mr. Rodney:

I have just picked up our delayed issue of the Daily Worker, and I can tell you I'm a bit ashamed that you received some information which I could have supplied a few weeks back. That is the story of the Negro players being segregated from the rest of the Iowa team.

I went to see the team practice because I had a hunch that the Negro players weren't staying at the classy Shelborne hotel and was proved right. I overheard the coach talking to one of the Negro players. He asked him how he was being treated (his voice was in an obviously embarrassed tone).

The fact is they had a wonderful reception in the segregated area, but the point is that the men were separated in a time when team work counted.

Another thing I wanted to say is that with conversations around the University of Miami, the general student consensus was that all the men should have stayed to-

gether, this is even from the mouths of some Southern students.

The Iowa game was the best refereed game I have seen here in four years and the cleanest—about 15 total yards penalty.

By the way, don't feel bad about picking Miami over Clemson. You didn't figure the referees playing for Clemson.

Thanks for listening,

LEON FORMAN

Semi to Charles-Oma Go Draws Interest

Although betting is light on the Ezzard Charles-Lee Oma main event at Madison Square Garden Friday night, wagering is very brisk on the eight-round semi-final between heavyweights Clarence Henry of Los Angeles and Omelio Agramonte of Cuba.

Henry was favored at 6-5 today to make a successful New York debut. Each is a good puncher. Henry knocked 13 of 25 professional opponents; Agramonte, 21 of 40.

UP RATINGS

- 1—Bradley
- 2—Oklahoma A & M
- 3—Kentucky
- 4—Long Island
- 5—Indiana
- 6—St. Louis
- 7—North Carolina State
- 8—Kansas State
- 9—Columbia
- 10—Columbia

SECOND 10—Wyoming, Washington, Villanova, Kansas, Duquesne, Arizona, Cincinnati LaSalle, Iowa, Southern California.

courtstuff

Two of the unbeaten were knocked off Monday night and neither result was much of a surprise. Duquesne succumbed to once beaten Cincinnati, the team that ran LIU off the floor last season, 86-74. Wyoming was taken by thrice beaten Brigham Young 61-57 as stylish Mel Hutchins scored 24.

Bradley, in its last warmup before the St. Johns here tomorrow night, knocked off Drake in a Conference game at home, 74-55. It was the 30th straight sellout house at Peoria for the team and they saw some defense. Bradley raced to a 19-3 lead, holding Drake without a goal for eight minutes. Fourteen players were ultimately used. Melchiorre scored 18. Charley Grover held Drake's Rennieke, last year, to one goal. Wow. Don't despair, St. Johns.

Unbeaten Oklahoma A & M breezed through Wichita 64-54, and that's the way their scores have been going. Pilgrim, a dead-eye whom Garden fans may remember, scored 23 with his one hand pushes out of that deliberate A & M weave. . . . Kentucky, led by Spivey's 19, knocked off strong DePaul 64-55.

In the Big Ten, Wisconsin nipped Michigan State and Illinois knocked off Iowa, which leaves only the Illini and Indiana unbeaten in league play. . . . In the Ivy, Cornell rebounded well from the Columbia thing with a 63-36 thrashing of hapless Yale at New Haven. Unbeaten Princeton won't be that way any more after meeting Columbia here tonight.

ED WARNER won't start for tomorrow against Boston College. They've decided to give his knee a rest with the three week break coming up. Boston, with line players from New York prep schools and a loss only by four points to Connecticut at Storrs, is anxious to get in on the Beat City club, which is no more exclusive than the Beat Notre Dame club.

Mark Workman, who faced NYU last night, was rated the second best player in the entire mountain region. The first—a fabulous star named Cliff Hagen. He's eligible in February. For whom? Kentucky of course.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Baseball's Militant History (Three)

FOR ONE SEASON, that of 1890, the stars of our national pastime, who had broken away from the intolerable conditions of the National League, played in a setup where there was no reserve clause, no owners blacklist, no sudden firings, no trading of players unless the players agreed, and no salary maximum of \$2,000.

The Brotherhood League lost its valiant fight, though it performed the amazing feat of outdrawing the established, entrenched and well publicized big leagues in the face of bitter hostility, the press and staggering technical handicaps.

The National League moguls, organized in a well heeled "war committee," fought the Brotherhood relentlessly from the start. The Brotherhood waited till the National had issued its schedule in the spring, then announced its own, avoiding any schedule clashes in the six cities where the leagues overlapped. The National then promptly withdrew its original schedule and re-issued one which conflicted with every one of the Brotherhood games.

This created the utmost confusion and a helter skelter appearance which hurt everybody. This was all right with the National moguls if they could destroy the Brotherhood's challenge.

In New York, for example, there were often four games in one afternoon, two in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan. And when the two Brotherhood teams went on the road, the National teams followed them, leaving NO games in New York. The Brotherhood and National games in Manhattan were played virtually side by side, one on the site of the modern Polo Grounds, the other where there is now an adjoining parking lot.

THE BROTHERHOOD, remember, had the terrific problem of finding suitable playing fields virtually overnight, and this was not possible in all cases. Among other factors here was the hostility of real estate interests influenced by the National League's war committee. And even where the Brotherhood got fields, at fairly reasonable locations and with fairly good seating capacity, they had the problem of making their whereabouts known in a question of months or even weeks, in the face of a largely hostile press. Remember, there were no radios then.

Several disastrously weak spots from the point of view of paid attendance therefore cropped up and backed the Brotherhood to the wall despite relative successes in other cities. Many of the ballplayers themselves had invested their life savings in the league as a whole, and went broke.

Yet even with all this, at least one baseball historian, Lee Allen, says that the Brotherhood players had the National League desperate and on the ropes and didn't realize it when they sat down to "merge" in a surrender at the end of the year.

The Brotherhood, with 80 percent of the 1889 National Leaguers, had much the better brand of baseball. The National filled in hastily around its "loyal" personnel with minor leaguers and semi-pros.

It's a pity there is nothing readily available in enough detail to show the reactions of the majority of fans to the valiant one year breakaway from the growingly commercialized mold of the game. But the attendance figures in two cities seem to tell that story, and very eloquently!

The Brotherhood team in good old New York outdrew its established rivals by 143,000 to 60,000, and if that doesn't tell something about how the fans of New York felt, what does?

But that was nothing! In Pittsburgh, the city of industrial workers, the Brotherhood virtually ran the old league out of town. The fans turned out for the Brotherhood games 117,000 strong, and practically boycotted the National team (featuring Billy Sunday) which drew a pathetic 16,000 for the entire season.

Total attendance figures for the season show the Brotherhood League with approximately 980,000, the National with 813,000 and the American Association with 500,000.

THE BOSTON TEAM piloted by the famous Mike (King) Kelly won the Brotherhood League's only pennant. In midseason, the National League magnates conceived the idea of demoralizing the Brotherhood by buying out and "making a Judas of" a big popular key figure like Kelly. They delegated Spalding, who met Kelly, waved a \$10,000 check under his nose (a stupendous sum for those days), plus a three year National League contract with figure left blank for Kelly to fill in. Kelly, taken aback, went out for a walk, circled the block for a half hour, then came and told Spalding to beat it. "Oh I wanted it bad enough," he was quoted as saying, "But I couldn't let down the boys."

Interestingly, there was one major defection, by a magnate of all people, in the other direction. The owner of the National League's Cincinnati team, Aaron Stern, toward the end of the season shocked his fellow moguls by selling his entire franchise to the Brotherhood for what was called a reasonable sum. It seems some of the ideas of the Brotherhood intrigued him.

With Pittsburgh virtually out of business and the Reds sold to "the enemy," the National League was ready to sit down and talk to the Brotherhood at the conclusion of the disastrous season.

As best as can be determined, the National ran the show. They proposed a "merger" of the clubs. The Brotherhood put its own losses and figures right on the negotiating table while the N. L. moguls, knives whetted for the kill, withheld their true figures. Whether there was a sellout anywhere in the ranks of the Brotherhood can't be determined, though on the known evidence of the National's desperate attempt to buy off key people, and indications that many of the Brotherhood players were far from crushed and wanted to try again, it seems far from unlikely.

IN ANY CASE, the Brotherhood players were ordered back to the rosters they had left in 1889, back to the reserve clause. There were no reprisals, agree all reports, which seem to constitute the only "victory" won by the Brotherhood negotiators.

The ending doesn't seem right somehow. There must be more to the finish of such a full blooded and militant movement, one which came so close to quick victory. Some time we're going to try to dig in for some real research on the whole Brotherhood period and its windup. (Any volunteer researchers in the house?)

In the meanwhile, just on facts readily available, the Brotherhood League certainly stands as a vital and thrilling chapter in the real history of American sports.

TOMORROW—Player militancy in more recent times.

Dodgers Were Only 27 Homers Shy of Giants' All Time Mark

Brooklyn's muscular Dodgers here. A weak hitter can learn to pull some homers at the Polo Grounds, while Ebbets Field is tailor-made for power swingers who hit to all fields.

The Dodgers were only flexing their muscles last year for the grand assault on the record of 221. The homer never had been much of a weapon in Flatbush, but the solid postwar youngsters put together 152 in 1949 and increased the output by 42 in 1950.

Even a reasonable increase next season would shoot them close to the Giant record set by Johnny Mize, Sid Gordon, Willard Marshall, Bobby Thomson and company in 1947. They've already beaten the Yankee high of 182 in 1936.

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Big Three in the Dodger production last year were Gil Hodges with 32, and Roy Campanella and Duke Snider with 31 each. Only two other Dodgers in History—Babe Herman and Dolph Camilli—ever poled more than 30 in one season.

The Brooks confined their heavy slugging at Ebbets Field, hitting 110 of their 194 homers at home and hit at least one in 59 of their 78 games at Brooklyn.

Hodges banged 19 of his 32 round-trippers at home, Snider got 18 of his 31 there and so did Campanella. Carl Furillo hit 18 all year and tagged all of them in Brooklyn. Tommy Brown hit eight, seven at home and Billy Cox hit eight, six at home.